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THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

VOL. XII.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER, 1875.

No. 10.

Agricultural Calendar.

FARM WORK FOR OCTOBER.

The busy month of October has come, and calls for active business and industrious application to the many things required to be done, and done *at the right time*, on the farm. Therefore the farmer must be alert and stirring early and late gathering in his crops, getting matters straight for winter, besides sowing seeds for next year's crops. Let us talk about what is to be done and how best the several operations shall be performed—First of

WHEAT.

We have nothing to add, as to the culture of this important staple, to what we expressed as our views in the September number of the *Maryland Farmer*, unless it be to say that the accounts as reported in our journal last month would indicate the Fultz variety as very prolific and of great weight, much of it weighing from 62 to 64 bushels per acre. Farmers ought by all means to change annually a portion of their seed wheat, or all of it, unless their own has yielded the same year to their full satisfaction, and even then, it would be not amiss to try some few bushels of some new and remarkable variety.

TOBACCO.

If the tobacco crop is not yet housed, it should be as fast as it ripens, or gets to a good size, until no more is left standing than in half a day may be secured, in the event of an unexpected indication of frost. Every worm ought to be destroyed, for each one left will breed thousands next year. Owing to the unparalleled season of wet weather, and other causes, the crop of tobacco in the country must be a short one, although in the early part of the season it was predicted, and we thought the same, that it would be an extraordinary large crop. Tobacco must bring a good price the coming year. The calamities to the crop of the present year have already stiffened, and indeed, much improved the market. The demand has been more active on the

part of buyers, while the holders seem less solicitous to sell. It is then the policy of tobacco planters to make the most of what they have made, by taking extra pains and trouble in housing and curing their crops.

RYE.

If you have not sown your rye, sow as soon as possible.

BUCKWHEAT.

If you have buckwheat yet standing, cut it and secure it as soon as about half of the grains turn black or dark colored. By getting too ripe, nearly all the best grains are lost by shattering out in the hauling. In removing this grain from the field to the barn, a wagon sheet or other cloth should be spread over the floor and sides of the carts or wagons. It ought to be thrashed on a clean plank floor, so as to have as little grit or dirt as possible with the grain.

PUMPKINS.

Select your best, well-ripened pumpkins, and put them in a dry, secure place, first laying down a bed of straw a foot deep, then a layer of pumpkins and another layer of straw, pumpkins, and so on, and cover well with straw, and it is said they will keep perfectly all winter. Feed the balance to your stock as fast as they will consume them without waste.

THE ORCHARD.

See that the decayed fruit is picked up as fast as it falls, and fed to hogs and cows. This month the earlier ripening winter apples ought to be hand-picked carefully and gently handled, carried in baskets and laid in piles, each kind separate, on a clean floor, in a dry, airy place, for a fortnight, to undergo a sweat, after which, each one must be carefully wiped dry with a cloth and packed in barrels, to be headed up as soon as filled. The barrel ought to be so full as to require some pressure to get in the head. They will then not be bruised by shaking during transportation to market. Apples that hang long on the trees are best to be left until the approach of frost, and then gath-

cred in dry weather, after the dew is off, and placed at once in the barrels and headed up under the trees. Then put in a cool open shed or house where they will have plenty of air. The small, indifferent ones picked out, while they are being assorted, may be made into cider. The specked ones can be made into cider for vinegar. As to making good, prime cider, we refer to the back volumes of the *Maryland Farmer* for full and reliable directions. The main points are, good, sound, mellow or well-ripened apples, free from dirt; the cider freed by straining through a woolen cloth, into clean, sweet, or new barrels. The barrels kept full during fermentation, and bunged tight as soon as that ceases. A small gimblet hole may be opened near the bung or through the bung, and kept open for a while, and then closed after all fear of fermentation is over. It is a good plan to rack it off at that stage into another cask, or bottle it, putting a raisin or two into each bottle. A pound or two of mustard seed to each barrel, just at the time when it is bunged down, is said to arrest any further fermentation, and not only keep the cider sweet for a long time, but add to its sprightliness.

Autumn grafting should be done this month. This time is preferred, by many orchardists, to the spring, for grafting fruit trees. The healthy shoots with fruit buds, and one or two side shoots, are selected as scions for grafting. The shoots are from 8 to 12 inches long. Destroy all caterpillars, and cut off carefully dead limbs, and such as may be partially broken by the storms or weight of fruit, that their weight pressing on limbs below may not break them also. Attend well to your orchards, they pay well in some form, if not in money.

If you have not already an abundance of the different fruits, plant out this and next month orchards. Order them now, from first-class horticulturists, whom you will find near home with those varieties that suit your section of the country. One fruit will do well in some locations and prove a failure elsewhere. Inform yourself as to what varieties of the different fruits—standards, dwarfs and small fruits—suit your soil and locality, and procure them at once. When you get them, bury the roots to keep them from drying, until you have the time, this or next month, to plant them properly, and not in the slovenly way too often done, which leads to vexatious disappointment on the part of the planter, who throws all the blame on the nurserymen, while it was all his own fault. Persons who plant trees, should read and inform themselves. A book like Barry's or Thomas' on Fruit Culture and Trees will be worth ten times their cost to everyone who has an orchard of 100 trees. Avoid all tree pedlars.

MEADOWS.

It is not too late, but a good time, to sow ground for meadows, or to clean off weeds, briars, tussocks, &c., from old meadows, and scarify well with the harrow, and sow, on all places requiring a thicker set of grass, seeds of different sorts, with a good dressing of ashes, (if to be had reasonably), and fine ground bones; say 100 pounds of Missouri bone meal and ten bushels of ashes per acre; or 200 pounds of any good super-phosphate, with 2 bushels of salt and one of plaster. Roll or harrow lightly, the former the best.

In setting a new meadow, land which had been worked the same year in a hoed crop, like tobacco or roots, we would prefer, if well fertilized. If not, the ground designed for a permanent grass lot should be well drained, deeply plowed, and thoroughly pulverized and enriched. We should then sow at least 1 bushel of orchard grass or perennial rye-grass, 2 gallons of timothy, with half a bushel of red-top per acre; in the spring we would sow 1 gallon of clover seed, and roll all down smooth after frosts. By thick seeding the weeds will be smothered. After it is once well set, by judicious management, it will yield heavy crops of grass for years. By this, or a similar course, Mr. Sutton, at Relay House, on B. & O. R. R., showed us a luxuriant pasture of some 15 acres, which he said he set to grass, after a heavily manured crop of corn had been cut off, twenty-six years ago; he had never spent a dollar in plaster or fertilizers on it; all that it cost was the taxes, repair of fences, keeping it clean of any briars or weeds, and mowing the rag-weeds that put up in August, before they ripened their seeds. In the winter and spring, he sent boys over it to pound up and scatter the droppings of the stock. He did not allow it to be poached on in winter or early spring. He said it was the most valuable lot on his farm, which is rich and yields heavy crops. It costs him but little, and he gets a large profit from horses and cows sent there for pasture, at \$8 per month, at which rate he always can get, from May to November, as many as the lot will carry. It nets him from \$30 to \$35 an acre per annum, besides pasturing 2 or 3 of his own Jersey cows. Persons in town will send their horses a long way to get pasture, or to be wintered, where they have confidence in the party undertaking to take charge of them. It is said to be, and must be, a very profitable branch of farming. Grass is all important on a farm, independent of its incalculable benefits in renovating the land, and maintaining the soil in the highest state of fertility.

Mr. C. W. Howard, of Georgia, in an able and

carefully written essay on the cultivation of grasses and forage plants, thus speaks of the value of mixed seeds being sown : The reasons for this practice are obvious. There are certain grasses which are called jungle or tussock grasses. These do not spread from the root, but grow in bunches, as orchard grass and meadow-oat grass. It is necessary that some running grasses should be sown with them, to fill up the interstices, otherwise broom-sedge, nimble-will, or that pest, the native fox-tail, will take possession. Of course, if it is desired to grow a particular grass for its seeds, it ought to be sown, alone.

We call particular attention to the valuable suggestions Mr. Howard makes in regard to the

AFTER-TREATMENT OF GRASS LAND.

Fatal errors are often committed in the management of lands in grass. As soon as the young grass is green in the spring, live stock is turned upon it ; whereas grass should not be grazed until it has once gone to seed, and in subsequent years only after it is nearly in blossom. Too much stock should at no time be put upon it as to graze it close to the ground, Bermuda and blue-grass being exceptions.

Blackberry bushes, china-briars, sassafras and persimmon sprouts, and other bushes, should be repeatedly cut with a strong short bush-scythe. These cuttings will kill them in one season. This cutting should be made below any bud or leaf. If this precaution be neglected the cutting might as well be omitted, for it will be useless.

In pasture land, if the briars and sassafras are cut early in the spring, a flock of sheep will destroy them by eating the tender shoots as they appear. Persimmon, oak and hickory bushes must be cut with a blade.

Much may be done toward cleansing a foul pasture of permanent weeds, when they just appear in small numbers, by dropping the salt used in salting sheep, cattle or hogs, upon them. In their eagerness for the salt, the stock will destroy them.

The only remedies for broom-sedge are either to top-dress the land with ammoniacal manures or ashes, or to plow up the ground and put it in corn or cotton, and then resow the grass seeds. Top-dressing the land would be good economy in a meadow, but would not be justified in a pasture, unless it were a winter pasture.

CORN.

If you have not already cut off and put your corn in stooks, it by all means ought to be done at once, before the blades dry and begin to fall off. Corn is fit to cut off as soon as the grain has well glazed, which is just when it passes from the milk to the starch state—just a little too hard for roasting or boiling ears. Cut it off close to the ground and in dry weather, let it lie in heaps on the ground for a day, then set it up, in not too large stooks, and tied near the top with a small stalk. A stalk or hill is left standing, at proper distances, around which the stooks are formed, is the practice of

many, and it may be a good practice, as a guide for those shocking the corn, where to make the stooks, and serve to support them ; but we are inclined to think that, some seasons, it may prove injurious, having this cluster of green leaves, and growing stalk in the centre of a stook—retaining dampness in the centre.

GARDEN WORK.

GARDEN WORK FOR OCTOBER.

The work now to be done consists mainly in maturing growing plants, and preparing for an early supply in the spring.

Asparagus Beds.—Mow all off, and clean the beds of grass ; fork lightly, and give a dressing of well-rotted stable manure, and on that sow salt liberally.

Endives.—Tie up, or cover with flower pots, for blanching.

Celery.—Earth up, and let it not suffer for water.

Shallots, Garlic, Chives and Horse Radish.—Set out these early in the month and sow seeds of *Rhubarb*.

Small Salading.—Can be sown before the 15th of October.

Cauliflower and Broccoli.—Keep the soil loose and clean, and hill them towards the end of the month.

Lettuce.—As soon as the plants are large enough, set them out in a warm rich bed, six inches apart ; and when cold weather comes, protect with a light covering of brush or straw.

Strawberries.—Clean the beds, loosen the soil, and top dress liberally with rotted manure ; see that the alleys between the rows, or narrow beds, carry off the water, and not hold it in pools, to the detriment of the plants, and be sure to set out a new bed at once, unless you are sure you have enough already for a full supply next summer of this delicious fruit.

Winter Spinach.—We are to presume this most palatable and wholesome vegetable has been seeded and sufficiently grown to be thinned and worked. The plants should stand 3 or 4 inches apart, in rows 6 or 8 inches apart. The soil ought be very rich ; if not, give a heavy top-dressing of well-rotted manure, and when cold sets in, spread around the plants coarse manure ; it will act as a protecting mulch against the frosts of severe winter.

Set out Cabbage Plants.—The ground should be rich, and where cabbage had not been grown for 2 or 3 years, throw the land in ridges 6 inches high,

30 inches apart; pat close the north side of the ridge, and set the plants 6 inches apart on that side, about half or midway the ridge. A little plaster and soot applied to the plants would be of advantage. In November, towards its close, fill the trenches between the ridges with coarse stable manure, or leaves and wood's earth, up to the height where the plants stand. This will fertilize and afford all the protection they will want. Next spring, when frost has gone, level the ridges with a hoe by drawing it over the manure in the trenches and about the plants. Dress the whole with some phosphatic fertilizer, and you may then sow a row of lettuce and radish between each row of cabbage; and as the cabbage grow, thin out until the plants stand 18 inches apart. The smaller plants pulled for the thinning may be used to fill up vacant places where, from some cause, the plants have died or been destroyed, or they can be used as collards, much relished by some, especially in the South, where collards are a specialty for spring use.

Maryland Peach Orchards.

Among the numerous large peach orchards in Maryland, the Centerville, (Queen Anne's County) *Record*, mentions the following, belonging to Mr. John Harris, of that county, and called the "Round Top Peach Farm":

The farm lies on the Queen Anne's side of the Chester river, about three miles above Chestertown, and contains 1,013 acres, all of which is planted in peach trees with the exception of the seven or eight acres upon which the packing houses, store-houses, dwellings, cottages, &c., stand. There are a sufficient number of these latter to accommodate over one thousand persons. The orchard originally contained 165,000 trees, but Mr. Harris thinks that not over 130,000 are now standing and in bearing. He estimates his crop this season at about 125,000 boxes, about half of which he expects to pack. A large steamer, with a capacity of four thousand boxes, will be run daily between the Round Top wharf and Locust Point, at which place the fruit will be transferred to the Baltimore and Ohio cars, and dispatched with lightning speed to the West, were the crop is small this year. Mr. Harris expects to give employment to eight hundred men, women and children this season. Col. Wilkins, of Kent county, has nearly, if not quite as many peach trees as Mr. Harris, although they are not in one solid orchard."

Every tiller of the soil should read the *Farmer* or stop tilling.

WHEAT---ITS CULTURE, &c.

To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer:

Your remarks on wheat in the September number of the *Farmer*, and the reports of large yields by different parties, call us out to give our report. Seven years ago we plowed our first furrow, sowed our first bushel of wheat and planted our first peck of corn. Our wheat was a failure; our corn disappointed our expectation, and our oats made little more than the seed sowed. The entire failure of our wheat excited our curiosity so much, that we went immediately into an investigation of the causes of failures. In the first place we subscribed for three regular leading agricultural journals, and had access to twice as many more. Everything in them that touched upon the subject of wheat, and the preparation of the soil for it, we devoured with a determination to find out the cause of failure, the path to successful culture, and to excel all others under similar circumstances with ourselves. The second year we reported 16 bushels on an average to the acre; the next 20, and so on, until this season, to see how much our soil would produce, under the most favorable circumstances and high culture, with good seed, we make the following report, certified to by disinterested parties.

From two well prepared acres, on which we sowed just two bushels Burk's Golden Straw—a smooth white wheat—we took 110½ bushels clean wheat, and from just 30 pounds Fultz, we raised 20½ bushels clean wheat.

We have been making seed wheats a specialty for several years, have studied its wants, habits, and the character of true wheat land, have experimented with as many as 16 varieties, and find none to excel, in every respect, the Golden Straw for white and the Fultz for red. Our theory about *true seed wheat*; viz.: that the centre stalk in the tillering bunches is the only seed that will keep up the standard and prevent deterioration, we have proved to be true. We hope your farmers will look at this matter, and, if they agree, say so; if not, give their reasons for the statements you make about wheat's changing its habits for the worse.

A. E. BLUNT.

Cleveland, Tennessee.

The above statement of our esteemed correspondent, is confirmatory of our oft-repeated suggestions, as to thorough cultivation, high manuring and good seed, if a good crop of any sort of vegetation is to be expected. We commend it to our readers for careful perusal, and hope Mr. B. will favor us with many more such terse, practical letters.

DRAINING ON A COLOSSAL SCALE.

The greatest work in the art of draining of modern times, in any country, is that of draining Lake Fucinus, in the Neapolitan territory, about fifty miles easterly from Rome, by Prince Torlonia.—Minister Marsh, in his late edition of his work: "Man and Nature," gives a very interesting account of this gigantic work.

It appears that this lake had no surface outlet—it was either subterraneously drained, or the source of its feeders could only raise the water in the lake to a certain height, under the influences of absorption and evaporation.

The altitude of the lake is said to be 2,200 feet above the sea level. The area of the lake was ordinarily about 40,000 acres, but at times it rose so as inundate 2,000 acres more. The surface of this area, when the water subsided, was malarious and uninhabitable. A map of the bed of the drained lake was published in a late number of the *New York Herald*, showing three cities on what was the shore. There are several considerable rivers shown on the map, all discharging into the lake.

The obstacles encountered in decanting the lake, in the first instance, were most formidable, but when these were overcome, that of confining rivers to their artificial beds, disposing of the water from immense springs, and periodical torrents, as they leaped from the faces of surrounding mountains in times of heavy rainfall and dissolving snow; making roads; general draining, irrigating, etc., were enough to discourage any individual, however able, financially, to perform so herculean a work, except that model of enterprise, Prince Alessandro Torlonia, who, when he summoned De Montriches, his engineer, said to him: "*Drain Lake Fucinus*; don't trouble yourself about the cost." Would that we had an infant Torlonia to take the improvement of Jones' Falls and our basin nuisance in hand, as what the Yankees call, a "breakfast spell;" a work of engineering that has taken years in the use of political leveling instruments, and the initial stake is not yet driven. When will it be? The echo answers when? We might also take the Texans as patterns of enterprise, in undertaking a great work—they are now engineering to decide the feasibility of turning the Red River into the Trinity, with a view to improve the navigation of the latter, and of reclaiming the valley of the former from periodic inundation.

We have in the Atlantic States, lying almost suburban to the best markets in the world, an area equal to a half dozen Lake Fucinus', of what might be the most fertile and productive land in the

whole country, that might be drained at a tithe of what it cost to drain that lake, costing, in the past ten years, over \$170 per acre, and the end is not yet; but it is believed that it will be a very profitable investment ultimately. Wherever gravel or oyster shells may be conveniently obtained, draining may be executed at much less cost than when we were obliged to use broken stones or tiles.

We hear from various sources, since we published the new mode of draining, in the use of gravel and shells, that the economy of these new draining materials, has given an impetus to this branch of high farming, and a few years cropping of the lands so reclaimed, will so clearly elucidate the great economy and profit of draining, so well understood by our English brethren, and by many on the other continent, and not a few on this. That judicious draining, with its inseparable adjunct, sub-soil tillage, form the basis of successful agriculture, no one can deny. Oh, ye slothful! adopt it at once, and convert your pestilential, malarial sloughs into waving meadows and verdant pastures; and thereby make the hitherto unproductive, the garden land of your farms, and thus add to your available acres without purchasing.

Value of Waste Lands.

There are thousands of acres of waste lands in every State, and many acres on almost every farm which can be utilized at small cost. It requires only knowledge and a little labor. Our untillable hill sides could be made more profitable vineyards than those rocky cliffs which overhang the Rhine, and produce abundant crops of grapes, and furnish the choicest wines. Our swamps and low places, now only eye sores, and breed pestilence, ought to furnish the owners with a large profit per acre from basket willow or cranberries. In 1873 the value of the New Jersey cranberry crop was, \$331,125, netting \$224,716. All this was the product of swamps, waste land, and bottom lands unfit for cereals, but just suited to the production of cranberries and the ozers. Our swamps and water-holding bottom lands are precisely similar.—This month, and as late as November, is the proper time to commence a willow patch or cranberry lot. Who will set a good example by experimenting, even if it be on a small scale?

BUTTER IN WARM WEATHER.—A simple mode of keeping butter in warm weather, is to set over the dish containing it a large flower pot or unglazed earthenware crock, inverted. Wrap a wet cloth around the covering vessel, and place the whole where there is a draft of air.

For the Maryland Farmer.

FAILURE OF A CLOVER STAND.

BY DAWSON LAWRENCE.

[Concluded from September No.]

ORGANIC MATTER COMPARED WITH INORGANIC.

Now let us glance a moment at the proportion of organic matter, (the combustible portion of the plant), to the ash or inorganic matter—

In 100 parts—

Hay	contains	75	of organic matter,	7	of ash.
Straw	"	80	"	"	6 "
Green fodder	"	25	"	"	2 "
Root	"	20	"	"	1 "
Grain	"	80	"	"	2 "

To put these figures in another shape, one that will be better understood, they mean that the average amount taken from the soil of the inorganic constituents of commercial fertilizers, by a crop of 25 bushels of wheat per acre, or 50 of corn, or 30 of rye, or 50 of oats, or 30 of barley, or 30 of buckwheat, straw and grain together, is only about 160 pounds for each crop. In other words, put 25 bushels of wheat, weighing 1500 pounds, and the 3000 pounds of straw it takes to carry the 25 bushels in the field, into a pile and burn it up, and the ashes from the 4500 pounds would weigh only about 160* pounds, and 700 pounds of water would escape from the pile while it was burning. Estimating the weight of the crop standing in the field in blossom at 10,000 pounds, 7,000 pounds of it would be water.

Apply the same rule to all cereals, and we have simply a large crop of water, with a little ash and organic matter to help make the crop; and a crop of red clover grass weighing 5 tons on the ground, would contain, when first cut, 4 tons of water.

Without further elucidation of the chemical features of the subject, we have given an idea of the large part water performs in the growth, maturity and composition of our crops, and the necessity of striving to retain the most important element in our crop-making, in the soil in sufficient quantities to meet the demand which the plant is constantly making for it, and in no way can this demand be generally met but by plowing under a heavy mass of vegetable matter, to absorb and retain this invaluable element, and the best matter is the roots of the grasses, whose decomposition also affords other necessary constituents of the succeeding plant.

*This figure is only to represent the average in the six crops; the actual figure for wheat would be about 200. Oats, barley and buckwheat contain less than wheat, rye and corn, which reduces the average to 160. Silica is not counted, the object being to show the proportion of the inorganic elements of good fertilizers.

CAUSES OF A FAILURE TO STAND.

And this brings us to consider the causes of the many failures to get a clover set which we encounter in our experience.

1. The seed is sometimes sowed too early. When the weather is mild and open in late winter, say February, it is a great temptation to put the seed on, and the smart farmer, anxious to facilitate spring operations, is ever watchful to seize an opportunity which promises to dispose of a job on hand. Seed sowed too early, germinates, springs up and grows, if the weather is favorable, until a severe frost throws up the plant, which, being only slightly rooted, is soon killed by succeeding unfavorable cold weather or drying winds.

2. If the seed is sown too late, it is likely to be killed by dry winds or hot suns, before it gets sufficient root hold to resist the destructive effects of both. This is particularly the case on light dry up land, deficient in organic matter and moisture, as the wheat or rye grows very slowly on such land, as soon as the land gets dry and the sun hot, leaving the young grass plant unprotected. We believe three-fourths of the failures in grass setting may be attributed to the dryness and lightness of the land, and the difficulty of getting the plant sufficiently rooted to stand the sun and wind of the clear, dry wind of late spring and early summer—(April, May and June.)

We passed over a field of this character late last spring, and saw the large fine clover seed lying on the top of the ground in abundance, the weather dry, the sun warm, wheat scarce and small, and—another failure to secure a set.

3. Judging from the numerous suggestions to "sow on the snow," and some verbal testimony, we believe there have been many good stands from this course, but it is hazardous. The seed does not go into the ground as deeply as it ought to, and if the snow melts too rapidly, there is apt to be a flow, particularly on hills, washing the seed in a pile like ripples, whereas the beauty and profit of a grass field lies in the evenness of the distribution and growth of the seed.

4. Where land is rich in organic matter, so that the young plant will grow rapidly in the cool, moist soil, it is not so likely to be destroyed when sowed early, as on poor, light land. To avoid danger from frost, however, we have known farmers to wait until seed could be sowed in safety from frosts, say early in May, but this is also hazardous and not likely to succeed, except on good, strong, moist land.

We conclude, by submitting a few suggestions in regard to

SECURING A SET OF CLOVER,

and as we have never failed, to any considerable extent, in getting a stand on our own farm, we give our own plan :

First. Sow ten pounds, (five quarts), per acre, about the middle of March or later, when the ground is thoroughly cracked open. This usually occurs during the latter part of winter, after the snow has left, and lasts a few hours in the morning. Sow only when the ground is cracked, as the seed is sufficiently covered to get well-rooted, and is not likely to be disturbed, and being well covered, the plant gets so well rooted that dry weather and hot suns do not injure it.

Second. As soon as the ground is dry in the spring, harrow the land well, sow and seed, then roll. This will not injure the wheat or rye, and gives a good root bed for the young plant. Where the land has been seeded in the fall, the harrowing may be omitted, although it is doubtful if that would injure the timothy, if the land is immediately seeded and rolled, to prevent the drying and killing of the young plants which are dislodged by the harrow.

Third. In view of the difficulty of getting the young clover plant to stand, and of the absolute necessity of grass and grass roots to form profitably, we have concluded to put in more chances, by sowing, after the wheat drill, in the fall, half a peck each of clover and timothy, with about a peck of orchard grass to help fill up vacant places. In the spring we shall cross sow half a peck each of clover and timothy, believing the slight additional outlay in seed and time, will be followed by additional security and an ample reward, in the least expensive and most valuable crop raised on the farm. Although this is not the period for general clover seeding, the desire to make this last suggestion, and the importance of the subject, led me to take up too much of your space, no doubt, in examining the question, which I hope you and your readers will pardon, with similar errors of the kind in the past.

ROTATION.—Horace Greeley says:—Rotation is at least negative fertilization. It may not positively enrich a farm ; it will at least retard and postpone its impoverishment. He who grows wheat after wheat, corn after corn, for twenty years, will need to emigrate before that term is fulfilled. The same farm cannot support (or endure) him longer than that. All our great wheat growing sections of fifty years ago are wheat growing no longer ; while England grows larger crops thereof on the very fields that fed the armies of Saxon Harold and William the Conqueror. Rotation has preserved these, as the lack of it has ruined those.

What is Cultivation ?

There is a dispute going on among American orchardists as to what is cultivation. As a general rule our people understand *cultivation* to be keeping a "cultivator" going over the surface. These contend that to sow an orchard in grass is the equivalent of neglecting cultivation. On the other hand those who keep grass in their orchards, and yet manure and otherwise care for their trees, are quite as good "cultivators" as other people.

Perhaps the following bit of law from the English *Manchester Guardian* may throw some light on the "to cultivate" question :

On Monday, 21st inst., at the Bury Petty Sessions, two young men, Robert Bridge and John Howarth, were summoned by Mr. Geo. Ormerod for having stolen certain cultivated roots used for the food of beasts and for medicine, to wit, a quantity of Dandelion growing in a field at Chamber Hall. Mr. Crossland appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Anderton for the defendants, and the issue raised was whether Dandelion is a cultivated root according to the 24th and 25th Vict., cap. 43, sec. 37, under which the proceedings were taken. Mr. Anderton contended that Dandelion was not a cultivated root. Mr. Crossland said grass was cultivated with manure, and they could not cultivate the grass without cultivating the Dandelion at the same time. Mr. T. Wrigley (presiding magistrate) took it that if the meadow was properly manured, which was stated to be the fact, the Dandelion would progress and improve like the other grass. Mr. Dodds (one of the magistrates' clerks) said Dandelion was a weed. Mr. Anderton submitted that Dandelion, in its wild state, was not a "cultivated root," as meant by the Act. The magistrates, as classical scholars, would know that the word "cultivated" was derived from the Latin *colo*, to till or manure. To cultivate a root or plant signified a specific preparation, and he held that Dandelion, growing promiscuously in a field unprotected and liable to the pasturage of cattle, could not be considered a cultivated plant. Mr. Wrigley said he and his brother magistrate were quite agreed that Dandelion was one of the plants belonging to the proprietor of the meadow, and that the defendants had no business to take it. It was a natural grass [herb], cultivated amongst other grasses, and amongst other grasses it was no doubt valuable. Mr. Crossland said that for several weeks parties had gone trespassing in this field, damaging the fences, and forking up the Dandelion. Some pounds' worth of damage had been done altogether. Mr. Wrigley said it was desirable it should be known that people should not take such liberties. The defendants must pay the damage, 7s., and a fine of 2s. 6d. and costs each. Mr. Anderton asked for a case on a point of law (as to Dandelion being a cultivated root), and the Bench granted him one.

It is far easier to maintain the productive capacity of a farm than to restore it. To exhaust its fecundity, and then attempt its restoration by buying costly commercial fertilizers, is wasteful and irrational.

For the Maryland Farmer.

GLEANINGS FROM THE PEAR ORCHARD.

BY D. Z. EVANS, JR.

No matter how long a person has been engaged in any branch of horticulture, or how enthusiastically or ably he prosecutes it in its different details, he learns very many items of interest and value, if he is at all capable of receiving impressions or susceptible of new ideas. To those who delight in country life, horticulture, in its different branches, offers attractions which are substantial, if, when once taken hold of, they be followed up with energy and a fair share of common sense. In raising fine pears, there is a great room for steady application as well as improvement. There are hundreds of trees set out annually, which either do not grow at all, or else grow only to prove that it requires some little knowledge of the different requirements of that fruit to enable the planter to have a paying orchard. If any one particular part of the requisite management be neglected, just so far will the planter be from success. The soil must be suitable—neither too heavy or compact—as that will stunt them; nor yet too loose or sandy, as that will cause, if fertilized, as they must be, too rapid a growth, a few years fruiting leaving the orchard nearly or quite used up. I have, in my mind's eye, an orchard of several thousand trees of choice and desirable varieties. These were set out in a very light soil, a piece which was used for raising garden stuff in it. As the vegetables required heavy manuring to force them, the trees took up all of it they could get. Their growth was very satisfactory for a couple of years, but after that they showed signs of giving out, and now the orchard is on the decline, though but about six or seven years old. The orchard is suffering very much from what is popularly known as "blight," some of the trees being entirely dead. I also know of an orchard of pears near us, owned by a person who believes and practices heavy manuring. In his small orchard the trees are suffering very noticeably from the blight. This has led me to believe that, though the blight may be caused by other influences, manuring heavily yearly, with hot, violent manures, such as fresh stable or barn yard manures, is one of the great causes of blight. They like and should have some kind of fertilizer, but of a milder, more-subdued nature than stable manure. And I contend that *annuals*—vegetables for instance—are the only things which require heating manures, as their period of existence is but short, and they should be forced. You can only force fruits at the expense of the healthfulness, and consequently, longevity of the tree.

Where an orchard has been forced too rapidly by a too liberal application of fertilizing matter, about the only redress is, to either put it down to clover, and clover alone, or else raise a crop of corn between the trees, if their size will permit of so doing. If corn cannot be cultivated between the trees, a very good plan is to sow corn to be cut for fodder alone. This will remove the surplus richness; when a crop of clover can be grown, and, by the time the clover comes off, the orchard will be found much benefitted, provided the trees are not too far gone before the above plan be resorted to.

There is no fruit tree, perhaps, which is more susceptible of neglect than the pear, especially when in the earlier stages of its growth. Not only must it be planted in suitable soil, properly prepared, but it must be constantly and thoroughly cultivated to insure a good, healthy growth, and early and continued productiveness. And it is by neglecting this that so many fruit growers fail to make the production of pears profitable. It will be several years yet before the production of pears ceases to be profitable on account of the supply exceeding the demand. I know of a fruit grower who commenced with a pear orchard some eight or nine years ago. It was planted in a blue grass sod, and but indifferently cultivated the first year. It naturally made but a feeble growth, yet, even this growth was not permitted to stay, as the mules and cattle were permitted to roam at pleasure through the orchard during the fall and winter, and they nipped off the young shoots in place of something better to eat. After struggling along a couple of years more, it was taken up and removed to better soil, and *again* planted in *sod*, though this time in a clover sod. As it did not make a very good growth here, it was again removed, and as it is now attended to better, it may do something.—About two-thirds of the trees could not stand the pressure of circumstances, so died a natural death. The trees left will never be as fine or as productive as they would have been, if they had not been so badly stunted in the first years of their growth.

Some novices ruin fine young orchards by putting grain crops between the trees. Corn does not injure the trees, as it requires constant cultivation, but put wheat or oats in a pear orchard, in its second or third year, and if you are not sorry for it, then I am no profit (prophet) to any body.

Much of the profit of a pear orchard, when the other part of the management is as it should be, is in producing only the finest, largest fruit, putting it up in the most attractive manner, and shipping to some reliable commission man, who understands,

from experience, how to handle such fruit, and just where to place it to the best advantage. To secure the largest fruit, the fruit should be thinned out about three times during the season. To make it have the best appearance, it should be gathered when just ripe, taken to some dry, cool, dark room, and colored or ripened up to the proper point covered with blankets. To show to the best advantage, the fruit should be all assorted, packed in shallow trays, these trays put into chests, and thus shipped, the name of each variety being marked on a neat, clean piece of paper, which slip accompanies the tray. Never mix different varieties. It is a matter of choice whether each pear be wrapped in fine, white paper before packing, though with extra fine specimens it pays well to do so.—With all our pears marketed in trays, we put a sheet of fine, white paper before packing. The pears hold the paper in place, and, when the tray is packed, we bring the paper up over the fruit.—This adds much to the appearance, and increases the salability of the fruit.

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

AMONG THE FARMERS.

During the past fortnight I have visited several fine farms and pleasant homes in Virginia and Maryland, and it was gratifying to see the large fields of heavy luxuriant corn—promising a yield all along from 40 to 80 bushels per acre.

At Gunston, Fairfax Co., Va., there is a large field that will reach the latter figure on the farm of *Col. Daniels*.

Also, it is gratifying and hopeful to see the increased number of fruit trees of various kinds, more and larger orchards and vineyards, than formerly in these States. It will, at no distant time, improve the general healthfulness of the people, and improve the average profitableness of the farms.

APPLES AND PEARS.

And it is suitable to suggest that a larger proportion of *apples* and *pears*, with less of peaches, will be found advantageous; particularly of pears, which furnish a longer market season, while they will bear transportation better.

Then, with more care in selecting young trees from *Southern* nurseries, and judgment in adapting trees to locality and soil, better success in raising *winter* apples here will be obtained than usual.

GRAFTING INTO OLD TREES.

On many of the old homesteads are seen numerous old, nearly superannuated apple and pear trees, which it would be well to graft with variety of new

and good fruit—several varieties into one tree—taking pains to graft earlier sorts on the south or warm sides of the trees, and the later sorts on the north and cold sides of the trees. By this means a succession of fruit will be secured on the same tree, and the old tree be made fresh, fruitful, and much more sightly. For instance—in the case of pears, graft the Doyenne d'Ete and Beurre Gifford on the warmest quarter; then the Kirtland and Bartlett on the next quarter; then the Howell, Duchesse d'Angouleme, followed by the Lawrence and Winter Nellis. We have seen all these flourish and ripen on one tree handsomely.

One of the pleasant homes and valuable farms in Fairfax County, is that of *Curtiss Graham*, near Arlington. He has some very fine apples, pears and peaches, and, like most of that region, his place is well adapted to raising most kinds of fruit in excellence, with proper care in culture.

MARL AS MANURE.

Near Glymont, Charles County, Maryland, I visited the splendid farm of *C. D. Spades*, a northern man, who has recently bought that popular place of *Capt. Marberry*, and commenced working it in a thorough and improved manner, and he already has some fine crops of tobacco and corn.

Many years ago beds of *marl* were found and used, to some extent, on this place, but recently the new owner has discovered and opened new beds of that useful fertilizer, of great richness, surpassing the previous ones; these marls are rich in lime of shells and phosphatic matters.

Mr. Spades is doing another good thing—he plows with stouter teams and does deeper work than many.

Near to Glymont is the handsome and well-cultivated farm and elegant home of *Chas. Wills, Esq.* The shrubbery and floral display about this home are very fine; there are *Micrafilia* rose vines running over the porch, which are three inches in diameter near the ground, and full of rich bloom of great fragrance; and the largest growth of tobacco which we have seen this year is on this farm, some of the leaves already measuring one yard in length and over one-half yard in width. On going through the fine forest on this farm, we were suddenly attracted by the delicious perfume of the *Fox grape*, in profusion; and after looking about a little, we found a vine hanging on and over small trees, that was full of large blue grapes, about the size and nearly the color of the Concord, and very delicious and sweet; it is a variety worth propagating. We found another vine filled with lighter colored grapes, and much larger, but tougher and less sweet, which, no doubt, would improve by cultivation.

LAND ROLLERS.

Persons not acquainted with its use, cannot appreciate the benefits, to their fields and crops, of using heavy rollers on plowed land, both before and after harrowing the fields; they crush the clods and hard spots, and press small stones down into the soil, out of way of the scythe, besides levelling the ground better than the harrow does; also, often young grain and grass, by being run over with the roller, gets better set in the soil, by being pressed down, particularly in the spring.

CORN FOR FODDER.

Heretofore, at the West and North, raising *corn fodder* in drills has been more practiced than in these States; but this year, in passing over the country, we see more corn fodder raised in this manner than formerly. It is proved, by those accustomed to it, to be one of the best and most profitable modes of providing winter feed for all kinds of stock; and, with plenty of roots, is most excellent for milch cows; and more can be raised to the acre than of most any other crop of feed.

PUBLIC ROADS.

Next to good schools, *good roads* are the best public property any community can possess. On good roads increased loads can be carried by the teams, and with greater safety, ease and speed, less breakage of wagons, less tear of horses, and less loss of shoes. Often, a defect or roughness in the public road—which a few hours or a dollar's expense would remedy—will cause breakage to wagons or injury to horses to the extent of ten or twenty times the cost of repairing the road to good condition.

Besides the pleasantness of riding over good roads, the fact of being able, in case of sickness, accidents, or other pressing emergency, to drive rapidly and safely over the roads, is a great and interesting consideration, which, it would seem, is enough to induce every community to make and keep good public roads. Teams can haul much better loads, and in quicker time, to market, over good roads; and if all these facts were weighed and heeded by all, we should everywhere have more good roads and less township troubles. Think of it, men.

D. S. CURTISS.

COAL ASHES FOR PEAR TREES.—Coal ashes have a wonderfully vitalizing effect upon pear trees, especially those growing in light soil. Our ashes of last winter were used around these trees in liberal quantities, and those thus treated have outgrown anything else in the orchard. Some that were even sickly, and apparently ready to give up their hold on life, have been restored to perfect health by this remedy.—*Peninsular News*.

DROUTH AND FLOOD.

It has been a favorite theory of scientists that the drouths to which large sections of the country have been subject for the past few years, were caused by the rapid destruction of forests. In view of the unprecedented wet weather and floods of this season, it is now asked whether this theory is correct or not. There are a great many things about the weather and its laws which we do not understand. Just how forests can greatly influence the amount of rainfall is not easily seen, but that forests do greatly influence the distribution and effects of rainfall is very evident. Thus, a country denuded of its trees, the natural protectors, is open to the drying effects of both sun and wind, evaporation goes on rapidly and undisturbed, and the beneficial effects of rain, when it does fall, are greatly reduced. Then forests act as a kind of reservoir, to hold back the rain that falls, and it is let out or distributed gradually, thus preventing, in a measure, the destruction which attends a heavy rainfall in a country deprived of such protection. Formerly, streams that had their origin in dense forests, flowed with considerable regularity all the year round, but since the forests have been cut away, they dry up completely during the summer, and become rearing, dashing, destructive torrents whenever a heavy fall of rain occurs.

It requires no elaborate, learned argument to convince any man with common sense, that forests do exercise a good effect on the climate of a country, but it requires a greater effort to induce the owners of these forests to cease destroying them. Within the memory of our fathers, Ohio was covered with a dense forest, almost unbroken from Lake Erie to the Ohio River. Now, three-fourths of her hills and valleys are stripped bare, and the destruction still goes on, scarcely unabated. The law has been spoken of as the great remedy in this matter, but a better one would be the creation of a strong public sentiment in favor of protection. Men of common sense will not work against their own interests, and whenever a man sees and understands that it is to his own interest to jealously protect his forest trees, all wanton destruction will cease—and not till then.—*Ohio Farmer*.

THE Wheat crop of Minnesota was too much for the young grasshoppers of 1875, and these pests were obliged to leave growing plants which produced about 32,000,000 bushels of grain. The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* estimates that of this crop, 25,000,000 bushels will be for sale, and that it will bring to the State over \$23,000,000, or more than twice as much as was obtained for the crop of 1874.

Reported for the Maryland Farmer.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

FIFTEENTH SESSION.

Agreeably to resolution of the meeting at Boston, Sept., 1873, this society commenced its regular biennial session of the American Pomological Association in Chicago, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, September 8. There was a large attendance, crowding the ladies' ordinary to its full capacity. After the members were all seated, the President, Marshall P. Wilder, of Massachusetts, the Secretary, the Hon. W. C. Flagg, of Illinois, and the Treasurer, Thomas P. James, of Penna., made a formal entrance, accompanied by their ladies, and were greeted with applause. President Wilder then mounted the platform, opened the meeting with a few introductory remarks, referring to the fact that a larger number were present than had been anticipated, and extending a hearty welcome to all. He then introduced Dr. E. S. Hull, President of the Illinois Horticultural Association, who acknowledged the honor, saying that he was happy to meet with the gentlemen interested in pomology. There was a close relation between the horticulturist and the pomologist. It was probable that the consultations and discussions of the Convention would be of great aid to the horticulturists of this country.

President Wilder responded briefly to this address.

After the arrival of the register of the Society, the President stated that persons desiring to become members of the Association could do so by paying to the Treasurer \$20, which would entitle them to a full set of the proceedings of the Society from its formation.

Dr Hull said that arrangements had been made for the free admission of members to the Exposition, tickets to be procured from the Secretary or Treasurer.

After some time spent in examining credentials, the Secretary announced the following committees:

Credentials—Dr. C. C. Hamilton, of Nova Scotia; J. T. Allen, Nebraska; E. F. Farnsworth, Tennessee; W. B. Town, New Hampshire; A. W. Hawson, Pennsylvania.

Nominations—P. Barry, New York; P. M. Angen, Connecticut; John Saul, District of Columbia; F. P. Bishop, Florida; F. J. Berckmans, Georgia; Isaac Snedeker, Illinois; Joseph Gilbert, Indiana; Z. Hollinsworth, Iowa; William Tanner, Kansas; I. S. Beatty, Kentucky; Col. Rountree, Louisiana; G. B. Sawyer, Maine; W. D. Brackenridge, Maryland; Benjamin S. Smith, Massachusetts; J. E. Inglefritz, Michigan; Wyman Elliott, Minnesota; D. Redmond, Mississippi; B. F. Edwards, Missouri; W. B. Town, New Hampshire; A. M. Purdy, New York; Benjamin B. Hance, New Jersey; A. H. Johnson, Nova Scotia; John A. Warden, Ohio; Charles Gibb, Ohio; John W. Rosemond, Tennessee; Col. Edward Daniels, Virginia; H. M. Thompson, Wisconsin; and Col. Chamberlain, West Virginia.

Records of Fruits—J. J. Maxwell, New York; D. Redmond, Mississippi; Packer Earle, Illinois; Henry Davis, Massachusetts; George B. Thomas, Pennsylvania.

Award of Wilder Medal—John A. Warden, Ohio; P. J. Berckmans, Georgia; Robert Manning, Massachusetts; Isaac Buchanan, New York; J. H. Masters, Nebraska.

The question of holding evening sessions, in order to allow time for the reading of several essays, was discussed.

Mr. Barry, of New York, thought that those essays not requiring discussion could be better read after being printed, thus saving the time of the Convention for other more important work.

The subject was referred to a committee to determine which essays should be read, and which printed in the transactions without reading.

The meeting at 12 o'clock, adjourned till 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon reassembling, President Wilder took the chair and read his biennial address, which was listened to with attention and received with hearty applause.

An election of officers for the ensuing biennial term was had, and the old officers elected with a few changes in the Vice Presidents, one for each State and Province.

THE SHOW OF FRUIT.

The large and handsome exhibition of the fruits, from all parts of the country, was held in the splendid buildings for the Inter-State Exposition, located on the shore of Lake Michigan; and it is conceded to be the best and largest show the Society has ever made at any of its meetings; and Maryland is not the least of exhibitors, and is very fine.

Messrs. Brackenridge and Pentland have very fairly and creditably represented their State and Society.

POTOMAC FRUIT GROWERS.

John Saul, Col. Edward Daniels, P. H. Troth, D. O. Munson, and some others, very handsomely represented the Potomac region of Virginia with fine pears, grapes and other fruits; and triumphantly as well as deservedly carried off several of the Wilder medals, as also did Mr. Brackenridge.

On the whole, the exhibition of fruits from Michigan is the best here. President Wilder exhibited 270 varieties of pears raised on his own grounds; and Barry and Ellwanger, of Rochester, N. Y., exhibited 260 varieties raised by them.

About the most beautiful show on the tables was a collection of splendid *seedling* grapes, 49 varieties, raised by J. H. Ricketts, of Newberg, N. Y. They are a most valuable accession to the grapes of our country.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY.

The morning session commenced at 9 o'clock, and after some routine business, the chair appointed the regular standing committees:

General Fruit Committee—R. R. Huntley, Alabama; Warren Foote, Arizona; S. J. Matthews, Arkansas; J. Strentzel, California; F. S. Gold, Connecticut; J. A. Burbanks, Dakota; E. Tatwall, Delaware; J. Saul, District of Columbia; F. P. Bishop, Florida; F. J. Berckmans, Georgia; T. W. Bennett, Idaho; O. B. Galsusha, Illinois; A. Furnas, Indiana; G. B. Brackett, Iowa; W. M. Hawsey, Kansas; Z. S. Huggins, Kentucky; E. A. Swagg, Indiana; G. B. Snyder, Maine; W. Brackenridge, Maryland; R. Manning, Massachusetts; A. T. Lendeman, Michigan; W. Elliott, Minnesota; W. H. Cassett, Mississippi; J. Bush, Missouri; D. S. Tuttle, Montana; J. H. Masters, Nebraska; J. Larcombe, Nevada; Isaac Tingley, New Brunswick; J. Copp, New Hampshire; B. B. Hume, New Jersey; J. G. Knapp, New Mexico; E. Moody, New York; E. Kidder, North Carolina; Robert W. Starr Cornwallis, Nova Scotia; N. B. Butchman, Ohio; D. W. Brady, Ontario; J. Hoopes, Pennsylvania; C. Gibb, Quebec; D. H. Jacques, South Carolina; J. W. Rosemont, Tennessee; W. Watson, Texas; J. E. Johnson, Utah; B. Bryant, Vermont; F. Davis, Vir-

ginia; A. Eggers, Washington Territory; S. E. Chamberlain, West Virginia; J. C. Plumb, Wisconsin; J. A. Campbell, Wyoming.

On Native Fruits—H. A. Swazey, Louisiana; P. T. Quinn, New Jersey; J. Slayman, Kansas; P. J. Berckmans, Georgia; C. Downing, New York; Robert Manning, Massachusetts; T. Meehan, Pennsylvania.

On Foreign Fruits—G. Ellwanger, Minnesota; C. M. Hovey, Massachusetts; P. Earle, Illinois; J. A. Warder, Ohio; C. B. Lighton, Virginia; E. Satterwalt, Pennsylvania; C. Hamilton, Nova Scotia.

On Synonyms and Rejected Fruits—J. J. Thomas, New York; J. A. Warder, Ohio; T. McWhorter, Illinois; R. Manning, Massachusetts; W. Saunders, District of Columbia; W. C. Barry, New York; William Hawsley, Kansas.

On Revision of Catalogue—W. C. Flagg, Illinois; R. Manning, Massachusetts; P. J. Berckmans, Georgia; H. A. Swazey, Louisiana; R. Barry, New York; J. Hoopes, Pennsylvania; C. Downing, New York.

A general discussion was indulged in regard to the catalogue of fruits, their names, qualities and usefulness.

A telegram was read from Rev. Dr. Burnett, of Canada, one of the vice presidents, expressing his best wishes for the society and his regrets at not being able to attend the session.

President Wilder stated that a banquet was to be given to the society at the Grand Pacific this, Friday, evening, and that as it would be necessary to vacate the room at an early hour, the society should hold an evening session.

At this juncture it was suggested that the hour had arrived for the drive to South Park, on the invitation of the Commissioners; but the rain now falling compelled a postponement until Friday afternoon.

The evening session was called to order by the President, who invited William Parry, Vice President from N. J., to take the chair, and reading of essays was the order of the evening by previous appointment.

The first was by Mr. Bishop of Florida, on "Orange Growing."

He stated that the orange tree flourished three centuries ago, although its culture was still in its infancy. Before the war not more than 75 acres of orange trees in the entire State were cultivated for profit. After the war came a change. Many planters found themselves stripped of everything, and were compelled to turn their attention to their neglected orange groves as a means of support. They soon found the culture profitable, and now there are not less than 3,000 acres in cultivation. At first the stumps from the wild orange groves were transplanted and grafted to from the orange orchards. Latterly, nurseries have been started, and seedlings are in demand, although the supply is inadequate. In some instances wild groves have been grafted without removal, and these are very valuable, having increased in value 1,000 per cent. within the last eight years. Before the war thousands of acres of these wild groves were cleared and planted in cotton, but that destruction has entirely ceased, and the owner of one favorably located, considers it a fortune. There is little variety in the Florida oranges, and they are absolutely unrivaled in the markets of the world. The pests of orange culture are frost, insects, and a disease in the wood. The territory adapted to the culture is quite small, lying between the 28th and 30th parallels, and but few acres of Florida land can be utilized by the orange grower. The profits of an acre range from \$500 to \$1,000 per year. An acre

contains 100 trees, each producing 500 oranges, and the product per acre ranges from \$300 to \$500.

The next essay was by Thomas Meehan, of Penn., on "Fungi in connection with Fruit."

He regarded fungi both as the effect and cause of diseases in fruits and trees, under various conditions. He said that he had planted a hop vine at the base of a pear tree, the fruit of which had cracked open for several years, and this year the fruit had not cracked, hence he inferred that the hop vine was as healthy for pears as its liquid product is said to be for the individuals who indulge in it. He attributed the cracking of pears to a fungus that fastens upon and deadens the leaves in spots, and extends to the fruit, which is simply a bundle of leaves, deadens the skin so that it cannot expand, and hence it cracks as the fruit grows. The fire-blight is also the work of a fungus, and there are other species, one destroying the bud. The remedy is to keep the temperature of the ground at the base of the tree below 75 degrees, as the fungi will not grow under those circumstances. This may be done by placing stones around the base, or shading it in various ways. The fire-blight in apples is akin to that in pears, and the remedy is the same. The "yellows" in peach trees is, in a large proportion, due to a fungus that covers the roots, destroys the small fibres, and starves the tree. Mildew in gooseberries may be prevented by keeping the ground cool, as it arises mostly from the same causes.

Prof. Riley, of Mo., then read an essay on "The Insects Injurious to Fruits," illustrating with pictures and maps.

He commenced with the canker-worm, about which scientists had talked and written for a century, and yet until last year no one had suspected that they had two distinct insects confounded. The first, which he called the spring canker-worm, and which is the common species, deposits its eggs under the bark or in crevices. The eggs are oval and very delicate. The worm in due time goes into the ground and does not come out as a chrysalis, except in rare instances, until the following spring. The other, a newly discovered insect, lays its eggs in a compact mass, glued together, on the outside of the tree, and they are not only not delicate, like those of the spring worm, but are of an entirely different shape.

Dr. E. S. Hull spoke on the way to grow fruit here. He had come to Illinois when it took him six weeks to make the journey from Rhode Island, and from three to four months to ship fruit trees through. Then there was no pears or plums, scarcely any peaches, and only the hardiest kinds of apples raised here. He had early engaged in fruit culture, and had experimented largely in top-pruning, etc., but had come to the conclusion that root-fruited was the secret of all his success.

A gentleman from Indianapolis corroborated Dr. Hull's statement.

The secretary requested the speakers to reduce their remarks to writing, that they might be incorporated in his report.

Prof. Riley exhibited a case of grape-cuttings that he had just brought with him from France, illustrating a new method of engrafting.

The thanks of the society was tendered the essayists and speakers of the evening.

LAST DAY AND CLOSING EVENTS.

The Pomological Society came to order at 9 o'clock. President Wilder, on taking the chair, announced several changes in the General Fruit Committee, Mr. W. Adair being appointed from Michigan and Henry McLaughlin from Maine.

In the absence of the Treasurer, Mr. Spooner was requested to act in that capacity.

THE NEXT MEETING.

Mr. Barry, of N. Y., offered a resolution that it is inexpedient to hold a regular meeting of the Society, next year, in connection with the Centennial at Philadelphia. Mr. Schaeffer, president of the Penna. Horticultural Society, then suggested that the Association need not hold a formal meeting at Philadelphia, but that the members might have a social gathering at that place during the Centennial Exhibition. He extended an invitation, on the part of the Pennsylvania Society, to meet at Philadelphia for a social reunion.

Mr. Barry withdrew his resolution, and moved the acceptance of the invitation, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Brackenridge, of Maryland, said that he had been delegated by the Maryland Horticultural Society to invite the Pomological Association to hold its next regular session in 1877 at Baltimore. Mr. Pentland of Baltimore, seconded the invitation.

Mr. Barry, also advocated holding the next session in Baltimore, and it was unanimously agreed to—so Baltimore may do her best.

Invitations from Kentucky, Indiana, and other States were also made for the session, but all yielded to the majority for Baltimore.

Dr. Edwards, Vice President for Mo., and oldest member of the Society, was called to the chair by President Wilder.

THE WILDER MEDALS.

The Committee on the award of the Wilder Medal reported that the collection of fruits on exhibition is better than was expected. The awards were recommended as follows:

The Wilder Silver Medal to the Michigan State Horticultural Society, for the splendid display made up of the following associations: The Horticultural Societies of Monroe, Allegan, Kent, Ingham, Washtenaw, Grand Traverse, Benzie, Oceana, Kalamazoo and South Haven Counties, and Mr. George L. Burroughs & Co., of Saginaw; second, to the Iowa State Horticultural Society, for a collection of apples, beautifully displayed by Mr. James Smith of Des Moines; third, to the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, for general collection of fruits; fourth, to the Nebraska State Horticultural Society, for collection of apples; to the following individual collections: John Saul, Washington, D. C., for pears; Elwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., for pears and for plums; E. Moody & Son, Lockport, N. Y., for general collection; J. H. Ricketts, Newburg, N. Y., for a large collection of seedling grapes of great promise; Isidor Bush & Son and Mussner, of Bushberg, Mo., for a collection of native grapes; D. Redmond, Ocean Springs, Miss., for an interesting collection of semitropical fruits, including oranges, lemons, pomegranates, bananas, figs, pine apples, etc.; Edward Daniels, Gunston Hall, Va., for pears and grapes; A. Fahnestock, Toledo, O., for pears; B. G. Smith, Cambridge, Mass., for pears; F. & L. Clapp, Dorchester, Mass., for seedling pears and a fine dish of "Clapp's Favorite;" J. W. Manning, Reading, Mass., for pears; Hovey & Son, Cambridge, Mass., for pears; S. E. Chamberlain, Va., apples; B. S. Fox, San Jose, Cal., for pears.

HONORABLE MENTION

is made of George Balderstone, Colara, Md., for pears, Dr. Humphries, Galesburg, Ills., for apples;

P. H. Troth, of Fairfax County, Va., for general collection; Warsaw (Ills.) Horticultural Society, for apples; G. H. Baker, South Pass, Ills., for apples; Adams (Ills.) Horticultural Society, for general collection; Sedalia (Mo.) Horticultural Society, for general collection of fruit; Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, for general collection, including an interesting contribution from S. P. Pfeffer, of Pewaukee, Wisconsin; Cambridge (Mass.) Society, for pears; Robert Manning, Salem, Mass., for specimens of pears from historical trees collected by him, including the Endicott, planted about 1630; an orange pear tree 285 years old; a Warder, grafted April 19, 1775, and a tree planted by Anthony Thacher, in 1640; B. F. Trunson, Humbolt, Tenn., for general collection.

This Committee feel that their labors would not be completed without making some formal recognition of the services of these officers, to whose untiring labors, the present prosperous condition of the Society is due. To Marshall P. Wilder, President of the Society, for his laborious and indefatigable exertions and sacrifices in founding and building up the Society, and bringing it to a position in advance of any similar society in the world; to Thomas P. James, for twenty-seven years of untiring and faithful services as Treasurer of the Society, from its origin to the present time; to J. J. Thomas, for designing the beautiful and appropriate device stamped upon the medal. They therefore recommend the award of the Wilder medal as an appropriate testimonial.

The Committee cannot pass over the very fine collection of 270 varieties of pears, exhibited by the President, which fully deserves the highest honor.—But, as they cannot award to him his own medal, they are obliged to content themselves with an honorable mention.

The report was adopted with general applause.

A resolution was passed thanking the Rev. J. C. Burroughs for an invitation to visit the Chicago University, and regretting the inability of the association to accept it, for want of time.

POSTAGE ON PAMPHLETS.

This subject was brought up in connection with the forwarding of the printed transactions to the several members. Mr. Flagg offered a resolution, which was adopted, that it was the sense of the meeting that the excessive postage on third-class matter was an imposition, and that all will use their efforts to induce Congress to repeal it.

The session then came to a close, after a few remarks from president Wilder, in which he congratulated the Association upon the amount of business transacted and of information disseminated.

DRIVE IN THE BOULEVARDS.

The weather being fair the invitation for the drive to the South Park, was accepted, and in the afternoon a large number of the members took carriages at the ladies entrance to the Grand Pacific at half-past 2 o'clock, and were soon filled by the expectant pomologists and a few prominent citizens. In the number was Gov. Beveridge, G. W. Gage, Chauncey Bowen, H. W. S. Cleveland, and Register Hibbard. The route taken was east on Jackson street to Michigan avenue, from which was afforded a fine view of the lake during a heavy gale. The party rode south on Michigan avenue, crossing over to Drexel boulevard. At Drexel boulevard the company dismounted and walked some distance down the Boulevard Park. Again taking carriages, they went over to the South Park, where Mr. Cleveland explained to such as could hear him the many beauties and future wonders of the place. A visit to the botanical garden was of course in order, after which the return trip was made by way of the Grand boulevard, South Park avenue, and Calumet and Michigan avenues, and all were astonished and delighted with the objects

and scenery which they witnessed. Then, in the evening came the

BANQUET.

After returning from the visit to the South Park, the members of the Pomological Association were invited into the ladies' ordinary to enjoy a banquet provided in their honor by the Illinois State Horticultural Society. The work of arranging the guests around the table occupied some minutes, during which all remained standing. When all had arrived, seats were taken amid sweet strains of music discoursed by Johnny Hand's orchestra. There were about 150 ladies present, including several local notables. At the head of the principal table sat Mr. E. S. Hull, President of the State Horticultural Society, with Gov. Beveridge on one hand and President Wilder on the other.

DR. HULL

rose and addressed the audience, saying that he esteemed it a great pleasure to welcome them to this festive board. The Horticultural Society had learned much during the past few days in respect to pomology, the deliberations of the Association contributing to establish a correct nomenclature of fruits as well as determining what varieties of each species were worthy of cultivation. Another and invaluable feature of these meetings was that they brought together people from the North, West, South and East, and friendships were formed stronger than political ties. It was but natural, then, that he should turn to one who had done so much for pomology, and who was so well acquainted with them all, and ask him first to respond to a sentiment and then preside during the remainder of the evening: "The American Pomological Society—the first national pomological association in the world." Thank God, its first President, the Hon. Marshall Wilder, still lived and was here able to speak for himself.

MR. WILDER

replied to this sentiment in behalf of himself and the society. He extended thanks to the Illinois Horticultural Society for this splendid banquet. We lived in an age of remarkable progress, as was evinced in the rapid growth of our Society and of fruit culture.

GOV. BEVERIDGE.

"The State of Illinois, fertile in resources, ought to produce one good Beverage."

This toast was responded to by Gov. Beveridge, who said that it was true that the State ought to produce one good beverage. It flowed in our brooks, fell in our showers, was distilled in the dews, was God's own beverage for the happiness and healing of the nation. Corn by the mile, by the county, more than Pharaoh ever turned up in the warehouse of Egypt. Fertile in fruits, it had the crab-apple, pawpaw and persimmon. Under the experience of the American Pomological Association, these had been replaced by varied fruits. The State had unlimited resources. No State had greater natural outlets to the seas. Less than 100 years ago, Gen. Scott captured this country from the Indians. In 1808, Illinois was admitted as a State with less than 50,000 inhabitants, and to-day has 3,000,000. He extended a welcome to the gentlemen present from all portions of the continent.

THE HON. WILLIAM SCHÄFFER.

"The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the first established in America."

The Hon. William Schaffer, President of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, responded, saying that he, and his friends, had come out here to see a new country, and it fulfilled their highest expectations. He alluded to the visit to the South Park, paying a handsome compliment to it and the Commissioners. He hoped to give the Association, at the Centennial next year, as cordial a welcome as the members had received here.

Mr. A. W. Harrison, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, also spoke in response to the same toast. He alluded to the intimate relations between the horticultural and pomological interests.

"New England, first in war and first in peace, she leads the van of rural industry with her Massachusetts Horticultural Society."

Mr. Hovey, of Massachusetts, responded, saying that, at the present Convention, Massachusetts was well represented, two cars having come filled with delegates. He complimented Illinois upon the fine exhibition of fruits at the exposition, and the vast progress made in the cultivation of fruit during the past thirty years.

THE OTHERS.

President Wilder said that as a variety is the spice of life, he would present the Association with "A Granger's Welcome," by Prof. Rodney Welch. The welcome proved to be in verse, so that no abstract would do it justice. The poem was witty and entertaining, and was greeted with frequent applause. This will be given at another time.

"Nebraska, the great American desert, that blooms and blossoms like the rose under the Nebraska State Agricultural Society," was responded to by the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska. He said it was only twenty years since Nebraska was open for settlement. It was then the home of the Indian, the buffalo and the wolf. These have since disappeared, and agriculture now thrives on the gently-undulating slopes of the prairie.

BALTIMORE AND MARYLAND.

"Our Coming Hostess, young in years and fair in feature; we ask no better welcome than she, with her seaside fruits and flowers, will give us." Messrs. Brackenridge and Pentland were called to respond, but they had left the room for home.

The Ohio Horticultural Society—we award her a Warder, who will ward her from all horticultural heresy, and lead her in the pleasant ways of pomology."

Mr. Warder, of Ohio, said, that perhaps a little egotism was allowed to a man approaching three-score and ten. He therefore claimed for Ohio a leading position as regards pomology.

"The Canadian Dominion, our northern and next-door neighbor."

Responded to by Mr. C. C. Hamilton, of Nova Scotia.

"Virginia, the mother of our young Illinois—we tender a cordial welcome to our brethren of the old homestead."

This was responded to by Cols. Chamberlain and Daniels—the latter very eloquent and earnest.

"The Missouri Horticultural Society. She has

absolutely refuted the old but obsolete proverb that 'A good wine needs no Bush.'"

This was responded to in a pleasant manner by Prof. J. H. Tice, the weather-prophet.

"Horticulture, the earliest occupation of man—may it be the last!" Mr. Thomas Meehan, of the *Gardener's Monthly*, replied to this toast in a very happy little speech.

"The Empire State." No response.

"The Agricultural Press." Responded to by Mr. Jonathan Perriam.

"The Park Commissioners." Response by Mr. H. W. S. Cleveland.

"The Future of Horticulture." Response by Prof. H. H. McAfee, of Iowa.

"Entomology, the youngest sister of Horticulture. She flourishes in Missouri." Response by C. V. Riley.

The President, Mr. Wilder, then announced that as all the toasts had been gone over, the banquet would be considered at an end.

In adjourning, he wished to express again his thanks to all present and to the Illinois Horticultural Society, and hoped that all would meet next year at Philadelphia.

All seemed to think that this was the most pleasant and profitable meeting the Society had ever held.

D. S. C.

PRESERVING WHEAT IN THE SHOCK.

The great loss of wheat from germination during the unprecedented wet weather of the past month, brings the subject of its preservation after it is cut, into prominent notice; and although a discussion of the subject may not help to save the present crop, it may do some good in the future. The only object in shocking wheat is to preserve it from getting wet during the drying process it must undergo previous to being hauled into the barn or put in stack. But the manner in which much of the wheat is shocked, would lead us to conclude that the only object was to get it into bunches, more convenient for loading. If there was no danger of rain, this would be the object, principally, and the loose, spreading, uncouth bunches we so often see, would answer the purpose. Wheat, properly shocked, will stand a good deal of rain, for a long time, too, without much injury. This has been demonstrated the present harvest. An intelligent farmer, from the Southern part of the State, where they have suffered most severely from wet weather, told us that well-shocked grain he had examined, was not growing—except the caps—while the adjoining field was ruined, perhaps, by careless shocking.

Wheat is usually bound in sheaves too large to shock well, and a good shock cannot be made with loosely bound sheaves. If the sheaves are made small and tightly bound, they shock better and keep out the water better, and if they get wet, they

will dry out more readily than large sheaves. Every farmer, almost, *knows* how to shock grain well enough, perhaps, but they do not always do it well; very often this most particular part of the work is entrusted to boys, or help, whose only object is to get it done the easiest way.

Early cut wheat will stand more exposure to wet weather than that cut later, for germination cannot commence until the grain is mature, and wet weather delays the process of maturation, so that in many instances, early cut wheat, well shocked, has passed through an extended wet spell before it matured, and came out wholly uninjured.

Germination requires a certain amount of both heat and moisture, at the same time, and the efforts of the farmer should be directed towards preventing a union of these conditions. When damp, foggy, hot weather occurs, wheat will sprout in the shock sometimes, when it would not if opened out. At such times the air is saturated with moisture, and it seems to penetrate everywhere. Mildew will gather on clothing, books, etc., in illy-ventilated rooms. When such weather prevails, the shocking of wheat fails to protect it from the moisture, while it is favorable to the production of heat, and the two conditions necessary to germinate the grain, are present in the shock.

A very small portion of sprouted wheat spoils the "grist," as the starch, the most important material for bread-making purposes, is converted into sugar. Hence, the caps and sprouted portions should be separated, as well as possible, from the part not sprouted. In many cases the cap sheaves will be all that contain germinated grains, and these should be thrown off and gathered in by themselves. Sprouted wheat makes good food for stock, and where the quantity is not too great, it can be thrashed with oats or rye, which the farmer intends to feed to his animals.—*Ohio Farmer*.

HUNGARIAN GRASS.—Mr. James S. Quinlan, who lives near the Hickory, has left at our office a specimen of Hungarian grass, the stalks of which measure 5½ feet in length. It was planted on the 20th of June, Mr. Quinlan having sowed three pecks to the acre. He does not think it any more exhaustive to land than a crop of corn. By sowing this grass early in May, two crops of it may be cut in one season. It is said to be eaten with avidity by cattle and horses, and is very fattening. It contains an enormous quantity of seed, which are said to be excellent for fattening poultry and inducing them to lay a large number of eggs.—*Aegis and Intelligencer, Belair, Md.*

We recommend the *Farmer* to the farmers.

We clip the following from the *Southern Farmer and Planter*, of Richmond, Va. We well remember the arrival of the magnificent Percherons alluded to, which were imported direct from France by the Major, and attracted so much interest from our people who delight in fine stock. The "Colonel" has been exhibited at two or three of our Maryland State Fairs, took premiums, and was the "observed of all observers: "

A VISIT TO "BELMONT STOCK FARM."

Being in Charlottesville a few day since, we called on our friend Maj. S. W. Ficklin, whose fine old mansion is only a few hundred yards from town. This magnificent estate, so familiarly known as the "Belmont Stock Farm," is composed of three tracts, containing over 1,300 acres of land, most of which is well set with old turfs of clover, orchard and timothy grasses.

We have known Maj. F. as a successful breeder of all kinds of pure stock for the past thirteen years, but did not suppose him such a capital farmer until our recent visit. The fact, however, that his son is his active and enterprising manager, may be the explanation of the excellent crops of wheat, corn and tobacco which we saw, rather than the Major, and the credit is likely due to him.

It is the stock, however, of Belmont Farm of which we wish to speak. Maj. Ficklin raises and keeps nothing but pure Short Horn cattle, and has a decided preference for them and their grades to any other. He commenced herding from a purchase of Kentucky cattle, and bought those in '58, and has added more bulls since—some from the best families in Kentucky, and this spring selected some cows and calves at Chicago sales, of the best descents, and has sold, probably, from eighty to one hundred of both sexes in this time, to stock up the country around with pure bred cattle. He has the Chester White and Berkshire hogs, but his proximity to town has prevented his owning of sheep. His attention to breeding fine horses of the useful type, was the result of an early and a lifetime extensive use of them. He has bred from old Black Hawk since 1859, who is now in his twenty-sixth year, but he looks comparative young. In 1866, he imported from France two Percheron Norman stallions and two mares, the result is being scattered over the country like his cattle and hogs. He has horse stock of all ages, from eighty-five to ninety head. None but Black Hawk, above fifteen years old, the rest being mainly under five years. He purchased some thoroughbred horse stock at Alexander's annual sale in Kentucky in 1867, and has added others since;

Maj. F. does not breed for the turf, but for all useful purposes only. He has also added three Clydesdale colts, and he looks to their rearing with great interest, as they are very popular in their native heath in Scotland, as the farmer's draught horse.

Maj. F. has some twenty brooded mares—a portion of which he works when without colts—he has Black Hawk and his son Alharian (having sold Granite); the thorough-breds are represented by Florist, by imported Australian; he has two imported Percheron Norman stallions, Bienveure and the Colonel; one three-year old ditto, two two-year old, and two colts of this year, and some half-breds of the last two springs, and a half-bred stallion (Graybeard) that has been used successfully the two last springs in Orange, and the Colonel this year at Winchester.

WHEAT AFTER CLOVER.—As wheat is the most valuable cereal crop which Peninsular farmers produce, it should have the best chance given it. Besides the best manures and fertilizers, it should follow clover, because this plant takes largely of nitrogen from the atmosphere and deposits it in the soil for the benefit of the coming crop; and also the long tap roots bring up the mineral constituents of the sub-soil and deposits them in its own organism, which becomes available as the roots decay. It is by these means that any crop following clover does relatively better than under any other circumstances.—*Peninsular News*.

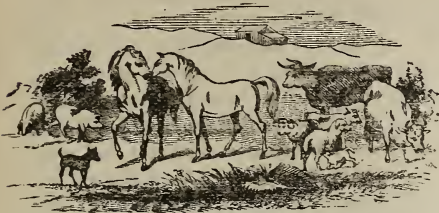
THE HEAVY WHEAT YIELDS.—In Somerset county, says the *True Marylander*, Thomas Sudler, Esq., one of our best farmers, planted on one lot of his farm 40 bushels of wheat. He has threshed it out and realized 700 bushels. He planted 160 bushels in all, and reaped a few bushels over 1900.

Ben Wilson, Jr., sowed on the E. T. Merrick farm, at Beaver Dams, Queen Anne's county, 51 bushels of Fultz wheat and made 1000 bushels. It was sowed $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre.

Only good farming pays. He who sows or plants without reasonable assurance of good crops, annually, might better earn wages of some capable neighbor than work for so poor a paymaster as he is certain to prove himself.—*Greely*.

The good farmer is proved such by the steady appreciation of his crops. Anyone may reap an ample harvest from a fertile virgin soil; the good farmer alone grows good crops at first, and better and better ever afterward.

The *Maryland Farmer* is \$1.50 a year.

Live Stock Register.**HEREFORDS.**

The interest in this breed of cattle is greatly on the increase. T. L. Miller has disposed of quite a large number in Colorado during the summer, and sold a young bull by Imp. Success, recently, to go to Elyria, Ohio.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* has recently visited the Ohio Hereford herds and says :

"The first I came to was W. W. Aldrich, Elyria, Ohio. He has a grand herd. His cows are now looking well; among them is his grand old cow, "Florence," that has taken so many premiums. He has a lot of good calves, and has lately made an addition to his herd, having purchased a fine yearling bull from Canada, which I think will be quite a benefit to the district.

L. Abbe, Elyria, Ohio, has quite a herd, all looking well.

H. C. Happell, Elyria, Ohio, has a fine bull, two years old, by Imp. Sir Arthur. His herd is small.

Thos. Clark's, Elyria, Ohio, is the home of the grand Imp. Sir Arthur, and his cow Nellie, both being loaded with premiums. They are doing well, as are his other cows. He has a grand young bull, Sir Arthur 2d, out of Nellie, two years, and a lot of heifers and cows by Imp. Sir Arthur, which do him credit.

Thos. Cox, Elyria, O., has quite a herd of pure bloods, and several grades, which he has been for years experimenting on. His trials in grades go to prove the superiority of Hereford grades over Short-horns. He says they will fatten side by side, on less food, and be ready for the butcher sooner. He has three yearling steers, pure bred, by Imp. Sir Arthur, which I expect to see something extra. Walter Morgan, Elyria, O., has a small herd, but choice.

John Humphreys, Elyria, O., one of the oldest breeders of Herefords, has sold them to go into almost every State. He still keeps up his reputation, having a grand herd all looking well.

James Hostlander, Ridgeville, O., has a small

herd, but they are good, and he will increase them as fast as he can.

J. Porter, Dover, O., has quite a herd, all doing well."

[John Merryman, Esq., of Hayfield, Baltimore county, Md., has a fine herd of Herefords, for which he has taken first premiums at our State Fair for several consecutive years. We believe Dr. W. H. DeCourcy, Md., has also a small herd of this breed.]

The Berkshire the Best.

An experienced stock man writes, that it becomes more and more evident that the Berkshire breed of swine is crowding aside very fast all other breeds of hogs in the western pork-producing States. The Berkshire is a very hardy hog, which transmits its qualities upon its offspring with great certainty, and having a dark-colored skin, is less subject to skin diseases than that of almost any other breed. The Berkshire matures very early, is very active and industrious, is an excellent feeder, fattens very rapidly on almost anything commonly used as food for hogs, and contains, when well fattened, as little offal as any other known breed. The Berkshire is large enough for any purpose, if well fed and rationally treated when young.

It is true, some other breeds—the Poland-China, for instance—attain a larger size and a greater weight, but require more time to mature; while a well-bred Berkshire pig under one year old will outweigh in net weight, if it has been sufficiently well kept, any Poland-China of the same age. There need be no complaint that Berkshires are too small for general purposes. Neither should the same be classed any more among the so-called small breeds, as is usually done; for they have been recognized for a long time in Europe as a middle breed. Further, the meat of the Berkshire swine is much more solid and less flabby than that of almost any breed, and therefore the most desirable, not only for family use, but also for packing purposes.

FEEDING HOGS CLOVER AND CORN.—A Clermont county, O., farmer says: "My experience is that a hog that has been previously highly fed on corn does not do well on clover. And while the hog is on clover he should have no corn at all, and when corn is afterward given for the purpose of fattening, he should have no clover. I claim that a hog, after being fattened in the fall, is larger if he had in the summer good clover and no corn, than if he had had a little corn mixed with it. Thus fed, a hog seems to be healthier and to fatten much faster."

THE
MARYLAND FARMER,
A STANDARD MAGAZINE.

EZRA WHITMAN,
Proprietor.

S. SANDS MILLS, Conducting Editor.

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Opposite Maltby House,
BALTIMORE.

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Correspondent and Agent.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 1, 1876.

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Special Contributors for 1876.

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Dr. E. J. Henkle,	Augustus L. Taveau,
John Merryman,	John Feast,
A. M. Halsted,	D. Z. Evans, Jr.,
Ed. L. F. Hardecastle,	John F. Wolfinger,
D. Lawrence,	C. K. Thomas,

To Postmasters and others.—A liberal discount will be allowed Postmasters and others who will interest themselves in receiving subscribers. Where five or more subscriptions are sent, they will be furnished at \$1 each, we paying the postage. Specimen copies will be sent free to all who desire to solicit subscriptions.

Specimen Copies.—Parties writing for specimen copies of the MARYLAND FARMER will please enclose a three cent stamp, as we are compelled to prepay postage in accordance with the new law. There are a large number sent out, which makes it a considerable item of expense.

Remarkable Large Leaves of Tobacco.

Correction.—Since our description of the tobacco we saw in July, at Irvington, New York, in the garden of Rev. Dr. Tyng, we have received information from the best authority, that one leaf was accurately measured by a gentleman in the presence of several, and it measured 6 feet 1 inch in length and 4 feet in its greatest breadth. This is said not to have been an exceptional leaf, many were as large or nearly so. Our statement was only made from a casual look at the growing plants at that time, and we desired to be within bounds, knowing that what we stated, as to its size, far exceeded any average leaves in the crops of Maryland tobacco. Farmers can calculate for themselves what would be the yield of 4 or 5,000 such plants per acre, with an average of 14 such leaves to the stalk.

THE BLACK BEETLE is a black, flying beetle, half an inch long, and has a peculiar fancy for asters. They are very numerous, and have this season destroyed the large number of very superior asters in the beautiful flower garden, at Relay Hotel, of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. By the way, the Company, at great cost, have made this Station one of the most enchanting spots to be found in the country, as it is surrounded by the most romantic and beautiful scenery, very healthy, and is a fashionable resort for Baltimoreans. The high lands are dotted with country seats owned by merchants and professional men of the city, who constitute as excellent society as is to be found in any part of the world.

The grounds and flower garden of the railroad company are kept in fine order by Thomas Lawrence, an English gardener. It is thought that in a few years this Relay, or St. Denis village, will be the great near resort for pleasure and health seekers. A person can go and come to the city any hour almost, and as often as it may be required, for 12 cents per day, taking only 17 minutes, the trip of 9 miles.

LUCERNE.—A correspondent at Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., North Carolina, writing on another subject, incidentally says :—

For several years past I have practiced sowing *Lucerne Seed*, broadcast, the last week in September, upon rich and well prepared ground, cutting the same the first time during the month of March following, and during the same spring and summer I cut said Lucerne seven times, which has yielded me 180 inches, by measurement, of green forage; and, in my opinion as a practical man, the very best horse and cow feed that can be grown in good ground.

Acknowledgments.

Our thanks are due to Mr. R. S. Emory for the fine specimens of Beer's Smock Peaches, that he presented to Mr. Whitman, proprietor of the *Maryland Farmer*. They were large and handsome, and we found them juicy, rich and vinous. They must be a profitable market sort, as they ripen late and are a showy fruit.

Mr. John Saul also presented us with a lot of delicious grapes, Buerre Clairyeau, Buerre Diel, Sheldon and Seckel pears. All were fine, but the Seckels were the best we ever saw, being uncommonly large and fine flavor. In our sanctum full justice was done these fruits, and we all felt thankful to the donor. Through Mr. Sands, the polite Secretary of the Society, one of our staff received a whole basket of varieties of fine pears from Mr. Saul, and for which he returns his sincere thanks.

The proprietor was also the recipient of a plate of delicious Delaware grapes from Mr. J. Cook, Carroll, Baltimore Co., Md.

THANKS.—The large and fine assortment of vegetables, consisting of squash, tomatoes, onions, &c., exhibited by Mr. Hall, from the Maryland Hospital, at the Agricultural Fair, were donated to Mr. Whitman, who returns his thanks for the same. The various sorts did credit to the energy and skill of Mr. Hall as a practical horticulturist.

CHARCOAL AND SULPHUR.

Few articles—perhaps none—are so useful among stock, horses, hogs and poultry, as charcoal and sulphur, for preserving health and hearty appetite.

Lumps of charcoal left in the manger and feed trough for hogs and horses, or pulverized and mixed in their feed is always beneficial, both in preserving health and preventing many diseases. We have known horses cured of *heaves* by that cheap and useful article; and hogs which have free access to it, are seldom or never attacked with cholera, scours or other disease.

So, a spoonful of sulphur and powdered charcoal put into a pailful of mash, every morning, for a few days, is very effective, often, in bringing good appetite and thrift to cows which do not seem to be well or eat well.

An sulphur and charcoal, spread about the ground and nests of hen houses, are almost sure to save them from vermin and all diseases. D. S. C.

If water must be supplied artificially, cisterns are more reliable than wells.

The Largest Cantaloupe Yet — Crops and Labor in Louisiana.

We return thanks to our correspondent of Houma, La., for the cantaloupe seeds, and give below, with pleasure, his letter containing the statement about his cantaloupes, &c. :—

In the last number of the *Farmer*, I saw a piece headed the "Largest Cantaloupe yet," and of its weighing 11 pounds. Will you permit me to write you, and to verify to the truth of my statement. Last year, in our garden on the Byou Black, Terrebonne, we raised a cantaloupe that weighed 24 lbs., and it was as fine a melon as I ever eat, and I have been eating fine melons for 36 years, and therefore ought to be a *judge*. This 24 pounder was delicious—well ribbed and netted, and looks like our old fashioned nutmeg melon. Now, this one was raised from the seed of the year previous, which weighed 17½. This year we have had them frequently that weighed from 17 to 18 pounds. One of the division we measured—it was 17 inches long and 7 inches across. Our season has been a very wet one; they have not born as abundantly, but are rich in color and flavor. The vines are very prolific generally. Now, you would probably like to know the history of this remarkable melon. Some years ago an advertisement appeared in a newspaper, or it might have been in your *Maryland Farmer*, that if anyone would send to Mr. — at Ellicott's Mills, Md., an envelope with your name on it, and a stamp, they would send you 12 seeds of Asiatic Cantaloupe seed, and 12 seeds of fine watermelon. This was done—by return mail the envelope came, with the seed carefully enclosed in an advertisement for *Angora Goats*. This was a most excellent arrangement for advertising. Well, I planted the seed. The watermelon did not do well, but the cantaloupes have proved the best I ever saw. I send you two dozen seed. We raise them as we do the common melon, no extra manuring—they are planted as we have planted melons for forty years.

Sugar crops promise well. The corn crop better than it has been for years. The continued rains interfere with getting in the wood, hauling the corn and making the pea hay. Time is short before the commencement of making sugar. Labor doing well in this Parish.

STEPHEN MINER, *Houma, La.*

James Harry, of Pylesville, Harford County, has a Chester white sow that had a remarkable litter of pigs on the 11th of August, twenty-one in number, eighteen of which are still living and doing well. They are a cross with a Berkshire.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Seventh Annual Exhibition of the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association was begun on the 14th of September, 1875, and continued four days. The fair was highly creditable to the officers and the exhibitors. While the show of live stock was very limited, as compared with some previous years, it was all select and choice. There was a large display of agricultural machinery, and the best exhibition of superior vegetables perhaps ever seen at any State Fair.

One strong feature of the occasion was the address of Ex-Governor Walker, of Va., which was in full accord with his reputation as a speaker, and his well-known devotion to the interests of the whole people, and opposition to preferred classes and monopolies.

The President, A. Bowie Davis, Esq., T. B. Dorsey, Secretary, and Richard F. Maynard, Chief Marshal, Mr. Brackenridge and other officers and prominent members, were zealous in promoting the comfort of the visitors, and indefatigable in their efforts to make the whole affair a success. And it was a great success, except in the crowd that ought to have been there, but was not. It really is dishonoring to our farmers, that the State Society should be so slimly attended by the people for whose good it is maintained at such cost by a few and by the State. The races evidently were the chief attraction, and they certainly were very good. We are not among those who condemn these trials of speed, for they tend to improve the breed of our horses, but we do think our farmers should attend these meetings, with a view to see and learn about farm implements and machinery, about the best breed of stock, poultry, &c., and should visit the grounds early each day for that purpose, so that when the races begin in the afternoon, they will with double zest enjoy them.

We have only space to make some brief remarks about a few things that particularly attracted our attention, and to name the chief exhibitors.

HORSES.—There was a splendid show of fine horses of all ages and breeds. The Percherons and Arabians seemed to be most attractive. Mr. J. W. Garrett had a fine lot; Messrs. Shoemaker, Merryman, Easter, Tyson, Moses, Jenifer and several others, had superior animals. Our eyes were riveted on a black pony that looked Canadian; he got the red ribbon, and the yearling sorrel thoroughbred filley, that wore the blue, was a picture of graceful form.

CATTLE.—*Short-Horns.*—Limited number, but good. Messrs. M. N. Schnebly & Bro., S. M. Shoemaker and E. Hicks were the exhibitors.

The oxen of Mr. Stabler, and the fat cow of Mr. Merryman, were much admired.

Ayrshires.—These were excellent. Mr. Harrison had the largest number and pronounced the best.

Devons were few, and universal regret was expressed that the splendid herd of Mr. Brown, successor to Mr. Patterson, of Springfield, was not on exhibition, as it always heretofore formed a prominent feature in the cattle department.

Herefords.—Mr. John Merryman, of Hayfields, had a noble lot, and took all the premiums offered for Herefords, natives and imported.

Channel Cattle.—These looked well, and were chiefly owned by Messrs. Watts, Shipley, Mongar, King and Taylor.

JERSEYS.—These fashionable cattle were in full force, and, taken altogether, presented a fine sight to those who love rich milk and good butter. Jos. H. Reiman, S. M. Shoemaker, J. H. McHenry, J. S. Jenkins, Clark & Jones and J. W. Garrett, were the exhibitors and contestants for premiums. Among the imported Jerseys, we admired most Mr. Shoemaker's "Princess," and Mr. Watts' "Sister Hansa,"—but all were very superior.

SHEEP.—The show of sheep was a good one, though limited in number. The imported sheep of Mr. A. P. G. Cumming were excellent, and got the premium for long wool. Col. J. S. Jenkins took the premium for middle wool sheep. S. K. Crosby took all the premiums for fine wools. C. J. B. Mitchell had a pen or pens of superior Cotswolds, and was rewarded by many premiums.

SWINE.—Very few hogs were seen. Some fine Chesters were shown by Messrs. G. F. Page, C. W. Hull and J. C. Tink. Mr. Shoemaker had a fine Berkshire boar, and Col. Jenkins received a blue ribbon for the Berkshire sow pig,—the pet of the 5th Regiment M. N. G. This historic little beauty was a great attraction with ladies and gentlemen.

POULTRY.—The exhibition of poultry was fine, among which we noticed the premium fowls of John Stewart, and a trio of light Brahmas, weight 37 lbs., of C. E. Boileau, Middletown, Md., also fine white Cochins. Mr. J. S. Bowen had fine fowls, as also Mr. W. Bowman. The Pekin Ducks of F. & J. Sanderson, were superb, and, being a rarity, were much noticed. The Brazilian Ducks of R. F. Maynard, and White Holland of Mr. Stevens, were greatly admired. The show of pigeons was beautiful. Mr. D. G. Stevens took most, if not all, the premiums in the pigeon list.

We come now to the beauty of the scene, the place of delight, where we rested from our labors, the floral hall, where all the finer manufactured articles and fruits, flowers, vegetables, works of art, &c., were deposited.

Fruits were in abundance and superior, except the display of grapes were not up to former years.

Vegetables.—As might have been expected, they were plenty and very fine, in many instances far surpassing our expectations. There were the biggest cabbage, beets, squashes, potatoes, melons, egg-plants, &c., &c., ever, we must believe, brought together in one room. Mr. J. H. McHenry "ruled the roast," with 93 specimens of different vegetables. It was a great sight.

FLOWERS.—Mr. McHenry had a fine collection of plants and a basket of beautiful flowers. Mr. Brackenridge and his daughter Miss Hester, as usual, displayed his beautiful evergreens and her elegant assortment of cut flowers.

THE HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.—This was well furnished with all kinds of pickles, preserves, canned fruits, wines, cordials, meat, bread and butter, needle work, &c., &c., and all and each were most excellent, and reflected the highest credit upon the fair exhibitors. It would be invidious to attempt to draw distinctions, where everything was so beautiful and almost perfect, yet by way of returning thanks, we must be permitted to say, that, being hungry, we did think the premium ham, butter and bread, were delectable, and then being thirsty, Mrs. Jenifer's peach cordial and the nine year old currant wine of Miss Davis, the daughter of the venerable President of the Society, did, in Scripture language, "make a man's heart glad."

A feature of the Household Department was a laundry at one end of the large room, under the grand stand, which has been fitted up by Mr. C. Lewis Dunlap. Six colored women were engaged in washing, and the ladies seemed to take special interest in their work.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons, A. G. Mott, F. Wagner, Ingersoll & Ralston, Geo. Page & Co., Joshua Thomas, Griffith & Turner, T. Norris & Sons, Linton & Lamott, H. P. Underhill, J. C. Durborow, Cromwell & Congdon and R. Sinclair & Co., were the principal exhibitors in this department.

There never has been in this State a better display of implements suited to the wants of the cultivators of the soil, than was on the Pimlico grounds, and sad to say, they seemed to be so little visited, that oftentimes those who had them in charge got tired of doing nothing and left for parts unknown, while near by, an Indian in costume, telling a long tale of his tribe, had a continuous crowd of a hundred or more people of all classes and sexes. Live Indians—Modocs would have drawn immensely—and fast horses were the great cards.

Wheat Fans.—After an exciting and interesting trial of many of these all-important implements to

the farmer, Messrs. Whitman got the premium for the Montgomery Fan. The wind they raised would have been pleasant if it had not been so cold, and free from dust.

Plowing Match.—We were deprived of the pleasure of seeing this very interesting exhibition of skill. No work is more creditable to a farmer than good, judicious plowing. We hear this match was well contested, and reflected credit on the different competitors.

WINTER CARE OF BULBS.

As soon as the frost blackens the Dahlia, the roots are dug up, dried a little, and put into cellars. It is not well to have them too dry, as they part with their moisture quite easily. In many cellars they dry so much that they are of little use in spring. In some cases they can be put into sand in cellars, but it ought to be very dry sand, as the same warmth which makes an uncovered Dahlia root wither, will make it sprout before its time, if the sand has much moisture in it.

Gladioluses keep pretty well under the same conditions as the Dahlia. They, however, may be kept quite dry, as they do not shrivel to hurt as a Dahlia does.

The tuberose is rather particular as to its winter quarters. Good florists tell us that if they are kept in a temperature below 45° during winter, the bulbs will not flower next year. How this is the writer does not know. His few tuberoses are kept in a box under his little green house stage, and they always do well; but the hint in regard to temperature is worth taking note of.

Some try to keep geraniums as they would bulbs in a cellar. The leaves and soft succulent growth are cut off, leaving the hard solid stems. These are then tied in bundles and hung in the cellar. It is said they keep well in this way, but it has not succeeded with the writer. They wither and dry up entirely, and those who have succeeded must have had one somewhat more damp, and yet, if too damp the atmosphere, it seems more than probable, the roots and stems would rot. Perhaps if some moss were mixed with the roots before tying in a bundle, and this moss moistened now and then, if the cellar were very dry, very good success might be had in this way. It is worth trying. Geraniums, if in this way they could be kept from year to year, could be had in time of considerable size, and in this condition few things would be more showy in the flower borders.

As a rule, avoid investing largely in things that are untried.

SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Second Annual meeting of the Maryland Horticultural Society was held in Baltimore, at the armory of the 5th Regiment, M. N. G., on the 22d, 23d and 24th of September, 1875.

That immense hall, with wide galleries all around, was often, during the three days and nights of the exhibition, crowded with refined and elegant men, women and children, filling every space not occupied by the various articles exhibited. The weather was propitious, the Government contributions of rare plants, the unwearied exertions of the President, Ezra Whitman, Esq., W. B. Sands, Esq., Secretary, and the other officers of the Society, and the tasteful and judicious arrangement of the stands and tables for the plants, flowers, fruits and vegetables, which was due to Mr. A. L. Black, florist, rendered the meeting a grand success, far surpassing the most sanguine expectations or hopes of the friends of the Institution. The scene presented was, at all times, very charming, but at night, with brilliant lights, it was positively splendid, and the elegant frescoed ceiling seemed most appropriately suspended over such an enchanted Eden. It was said by those competent to judge, that it was the finest Horticultural Exhibition ever held in this country, with perhaps the exception of one or two which have been held in Boston. It certainly reflected great credit on the officers, and was an honor that Baltimore and the whole State may justly be proud of. Such was the enthusiastic pleasure manifested by our most enterprising business men and wealthy citizens, that we feel almost sure, before two years are over, the Association will have a building of its own, still more conveniently adapted to its wants than even the fine armory, for which they are under obligations to the generous courtesy of the gallant 5th Regiment.

It is impossible, without writing a book, to describe or even name each plant or flower, or other object of beauty or interest, therefore we will only speak cursorily of such as attracted most our attention, and have no doubt we missed seeing many rare things, for we confess to have been dazed by the wilderness of the flora and the horticultural products.

The centre of attraction was the raised stand in the middle of the room, on which were the rare and seldom seen tropical plants from the United States Botanical Gardens, and from the Experimental Gardens of the Department of Agriculture, in the midst of which towered the splendid Musa, from Johns Hopkins University grounds, brought

by the gardener, Mr. Wm. Fowler. In the same group, Mr. McHenry had a smaller banana, bearing fruit, standing on the same platform. Mr. Whitman, the President, had a much admired, and perhaps the largest, collection of plants and flowers; a splendid basket of growing plants, and magnificent lemon and orange trees; in this collection was a rare *Portuosum*, the only one in the city that bears fruit, also an interesting plant that tradition tells us is "Saint John's Bread Plant." We learn that his contribution amounted to over six tons in weight.

Towering over every plant, stood at the head of the room, an immense specimen of *Fourcya Gigantea*, or century plant, with a stem free from leaves or branches, except at the top, which was branched and full of whitish flowers. This stem, 28 feet high, was the growth of only six weeks. It was grown by John Donn, gardener for Mrs. Isabella Brown.

The patriarch of Baltimore florists, Mr. John Feast, Lexington St., had, as usual, a large collection, many plants of which were rare and of late importation from foreign lands.

Mr. James Pentland, one of the most prominent Baltimore florists, had a very large and attractive display which elicited the unqualified praise of the throngs which gathered round his collection. Among many other things, were superior lots of geraniums and ferns, the latter especially noticeable.

The wardian cases exhibited by Mrs. W. H. Perot, Maryland Insane Asylum, Messrs. Samuel Feast & Sons, and several others, attracted much attention, as did the aquarium and beautiful vases filled with varieties of ferns and other plants.

Amongst the largest collection of plants, remarkable for excellence, was that of R. W. L. Rasin, the treasurer of the Association. His strange *Caricature* plant, on the leaf of which is a profile likeness of the Duke of Wellington, claimed the attention of the crowd. We also particularly noticed the rabbit fern, whose roots sprout from the ground in striking resemblance to the form of a rabbit's foot, the pitcher plant, screw pines, variegated pine apple trees, croton plant, and a fine specimen of the maranta species, on the surface of its large leaves appears other leaves, showing a singular double formation.

Mr. W. W. Spence showed fine palms, marantas, ferns, &c.

The fruit growers and amateur florists from various counties on the Eastern and Western Shores of the State, made highly creditable exhibitions. A mistaken diffidence alone prevents our rural horticulturists from being formidable competitors for premiums at these annual fairs,

Mr. John Saul, of Washington, had a prime collection of plants, pears and grapes.

Mr. W. B. Sands, the secretary, had a choice collection of ferns, succulents, green house plants, &c.

Mr. W. D. Brackenridge, besides many other things, had a large semi-circular table at one corner of the hall, full of his numerous beautiful evergreens, which formed a very attractive feature of the show.

Mr. Wm. T. Walters had many valuable and choice plants, among which was a superior sago palm, only one in Maryland, and a tree fern; the latter came from the West Indies, and said to be the first of its sort in this country, and estimated to be worth \$500.

Mr. Andrew L. Black, florist, made a fine display. His screw-leaf pine, sago plants and a tropical tree that bears a delightful fruit, shaped like an ear of corn, were admired especially.

Amongst the rare and curious plants which attracted great attention were the Central American air plants, *peristeria elata*, or the Holy Ghost plants, exhibited by Mr. J. E. Feast, florist. The blossoms of these plants are white and cup-shaped, in the centre of which is the distinct form of a dove.

Mr. Robert J. Halliday, florist, made a fine display of various flowers and plants, that called forth encomiums from the many that were seen about his collection at all times.

Mrs. John A. Needles' beautiful table ornament of cut flowers was greatly admired.

Mrs. Chas. J. Baker's gardener, Daniel Thurley, exhibited two plants never before recorded by plant collectors, and unknown to botanic classification heretofore, but which the distinguished botanist, Mr. W. R. Smith, at once, on seeing and examining them, named *Aguava Rasinii*, in honor of the popular treasurer, R. W. L. Rasin, Esq., whose ship brought the first of these plants to this country from the Island of Navassa.

It was a close contest between the professional and amateur florists. All deserved the highest encomiums, and each received the full meed of praise. In all the departments the competition was highly spirited and close.

We now turn from the scene of the beautiful in floriculture, to the field of useful vegetable products and the luscious fruits.

The grapes of Mrs. Isabella Brown, and those of John W. Garrett, Esq., were especially fine, both in quality and quantity, several bunches growing to great size. Charles A. Oakford and John S. Gittings, Esqs., also displayed very fine varieties of both foreign and native grapes, Dr. J. D. Thomson displayed fine raspberries and grapes, as also Mr. John Saul, florist, of Washington. Mr. John Cook

perhaps exhibited the finest lot of native grapes. Corse & Son displayed some very fine Duchesse d'Angouleme pears, and General E. B. Tyler some superior Bartlett's and other varieties. J. I. Cohen displayed luscious peaches and Dr. William Dorsey, of Washington county, some excellent grapes.

Dr. Frank K. Dorsey, of Hagerstown, Md., Messrs. T. V. Sutton, Jesse Marden, Jr., William Corse & Son, and B. F. Grove, exhibited a variety of superior fruits.

Gen. G. F. B. Leighton, of Norfolk, Va., celebrated for Dutchess pears, sent some fine specimens for comparison with Maryland pears. Mr. George Balderston, of Cecil county, had 50 varieties of apples. The peaches of Mr. R. S. Emory, we have noticed elsewhere in this number of the *Maryland Farmer*. E. Law Rogers exhibited 21 varieties of pears. Mr. John Cook, of Baltimore county, had 24 varieties of pears. Rev. C. C. Lancaster, General Superintendent of the estates belonging to the Roman Catholic Order of Jesuits, exhibited splendid Dutchess and Bartlett pears. Theophilus Tunis, Talbot county, showed 19 varieties of apples.

On the vegetable tables there was a grand display of every edible vegetable product of this latitude, and all were superior in size and condition. We especially admired the watermelons, squashes and the roots, which were very fine. The mammoth potatoes of H. O. Morrell were much noticed. The gardener of J. H. McHenry, esq., seemed to have the largest collection, and in greater variety than any one else, and it was really a sight worth seeing, and fully proved what skill, liberal manuring and strict attention will accomplish.

The table of Mr. Samuel N. Hyde, of Boothby Hall, Harford county, presented a fine display of various sorts of vegetables; among them we noticed extra fine Egyptian seed corn, Dreer's lima beans, snow flake potatoes, a new variety of squash, and a superior specimen of the trophy and golden tomato. Also a curiosity, in the way of a hybrid tomato, tomatoes growing on the stems of the eggplant,—it was a singular and strange freak of nature. We wonder what will come of it? He had also on exhibition a folding frame for tomatoes. Mr. Hyde took the first premium for his corn.

Messrs. Cromwell & Congdon made an attractive display of a large and complete collection of horticultural implements, arranged neatly on a form against the wall of the upper end of the hall.

Messrs. Griffith & Turner were also depositors of fine horticultural tools, &c.

To a looker-on, Saturday was as interesting a day as any during the fair, as it was well worth seeing the bustle attending the removal

of the plants, fruit, &c., by the exhibitors. The greatest care was observed necessarily in removing them, particularly the more valuable and gigantic ones. The plants seemed to have a brighter look in the sunshine. It took some time to remove the 3000 plants, but many hands, and the wide steps of the armory were facilities that quickly did the work. The 600 plates of fruit disappeared like magic, and almost before the onslaught could be checked. Another year this little irregularity will be provided against. The receipts as far as at the present writing, we learn, amounted to \$1,647.50, which places the Society on a solid basis.

Distinguished Visitors.—There were present many distinguished gentlemen from different sections of Maryland, and from Washington City, D. C., were Mr. Saul, florist, Mr. W. Saunders of the Agricultural Department, and Mr. W. R. Smith, the distinguished botanist in charge of the National Botanical Gardens, and Mr. Scott, a prominent horticulturist, from Philadelphia. Franklin Davis, Esq., President of the Virginia Horticultural Society, was also present. Also Col. D. S. Curtiss, of Washington, our esteemed correspondent. Each of these gentlemen spoke in the highest terms of commendation of this superb exhibition of the Maryland Horticultural Society.

We now give a list of premiums awarded, which we have tried to make as accurate as possible, and shall much regret it, if we should have inadvertently overlooked the name of any one recipient of a premium.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

PROFESSIONAL LIST.

PLANTS.—Best collection of twelve green house plants, A. L. Black; second, John Feast; best single specimen plant, not variegated, John Feast; second, John Donn, gardener for Mrs. Isabella Brown; best twelve variegated foliage plants, John Saul, of Washington; single specimen of variegated foliage plant, first, A. L. Black; second, John Feast; best twelve caladiums, James Pentland; second, J. Edward Feast; best twelve colens, Jas. Pentland; second, Cromwell & Congdon; best twelve ferns, James Pentland; second, J. Edward Feast; best six lycopodiums, Thos. Fairley; second, R. J. Halliday; best six dracenas, John Saul, Washington; second, John Feast; best six palms, William Fowler; second, A. L. Black; best six agaves, John Feast; best twelve succulent plants, John Feast; best new plant, not exhibited before, William Fowler; second, Thos. Fairley; honorably commended, A. L. Black and W. F. Massey; best collection of hardy evergreens, Wm. D. Brackenridge; second, John Feast; best twelve zonale geraniums, James Pentland; second do., Cromwell & Congdon; for best collection of Caladiums, John Saul, Washington; second best, A. L. Black, of Baltimore.

CUT FLOWERS.—Gladiolus, best twelve spikes, A. L. Black; dahlias, selfs, first premium, John Saul, of Washington, D. C.; second premium, W. D. Brackenridge, Govanstown; highly commended, A. L. Black; dahlias, six fancy, first premium, John Saul, Washington; second premium, W. D. Brackenridge; dahlias, pompones, first premium, James Pentland; second premium, John Saul; cut roses, best twelve, A. L. Black; second best, John Saul; highly commended, Cromwell & Congdon; verbenas, best twenty-four, first premium, O. Kemp; seedling, highly commended, O. Kemp; perennial phlox, first premium, John Saul; second premium, W. D. Brackenridge; annuals, best display, John Donn, gardener for Mrs. Isabella Brown; basket of cut flowers, first premium, A. L. Black; basket of fruit and flowers, first premium, to same; best parlor bouquet, A. L. Black; second, A. Kemp; best hand bouquet, A. L. Black; second, Miss Brackenridge; best bride's bouquet, A. L. Black; second, Miss Brackenridge; best bouquet of ornamental grasses, Miss Brackenridge; second, F. Frick.

FLORAL DESIGNS.—Best pair hanging baskets, John E. Feast; second best, R. J. Halliday; best rustic stand, Thomas Fairley; second best, John Feast; table ornament composed of cut flowers, first premium, John Cook; second best, Frederick Frick, Adolph Starr, gardener; best wardian case, Judge Dobbin; second best, Cromwell & Congdon.

AMATEUR LIST.

PLANTS.—Best collection of six, Maryland Hospital; second, R. W. L. Rasin; single specimen plant, not variegated, John Tischinger, gardener for J. Howard McHenry; second, R. W. L. Rasin. Best six variegated foliage plants, R. W. L. Rasin, James Anderson, gardener; second, Wm. H. Perot, F. Reineke, gardener; best single specimen foliage plant, John Eberhardt, gardener for Mr. W. W. Spence; second, R. W. L. Rasin; best six caladiums, Charles H. Pepar; second, R. W. L. Rasin; best display of caladiums, E. Whitman, F. Fauth, Jr., gardener; best six colens, J. Tischinger; second, E. Whitman; best six ferns, W. W. Spence; second, R. W. L. Rasin; best lycopodiums, John Eberhardt, gardener for W. W. Spence; second, Samuel Thurley, gardener for Mrs. John S. Gittings; best three dracenas, R. W. L. Rasin; second, Wm. H. Perot; best three palms, R. W. L. Rasin; second, E. Whitman; best agaves and succulents, E. Whitman; best new plant, Wm. H. Perot; second, R. W. L. Rasin; best china asters, Edward Kurtz; best double geraniums, J. Tischinger; J. J. Hertzog, two premiums for greenhouse plants; Wm. B. Sands, for variegated plants, ferns, lycopods, dracenas and succulents, a premium for each; Miss Martin, one parlor bouquet.

The Committee on plants and Flowers made a special report, giving special honorary mention to W. H. Perot for his collection of plants; Edward Kurtz, two manettias, John E. Feast, four peristerias or dove plants; Miss Mamie Marsden, basket wax fruit and flowers; John Donn, Gardener for Mrs. Isabella Brown, fourcroyea, allamandes, palms, &c.; E. Hoffman, coxcombs; Wm. T. Walters, Alexander Frazier, gardener, alsophila ostralis (tree fern) general collection of fine plants and flowers; Maryland Hospital, ferns, &c.; Theophilus Tunis, Talbot county, nineteen kinds of apples.

CUT FLOWERS.—Best gladiolus, Daniel Thurley; self dahlias, first William H. Perot; second, Mrs. Chas. J. Baker; highly commended, Marshal P. Smith; fancy dahlias, Mrs. C. J. Baker, best pom-poon dahlias, E. Whitman; second, Albert J. Pritchard; best perennial phlox, E. Whitman; best basket cut flowers, Miss Strawbridge; second, E. Whitman; best basket of fruit and flowers, R. W. L. Rasin; bouquet ornamental grasses, Master Willie Feast; one stand do., highly commended, to same; bouquet of native grasses, one dollar, Master Samuel Sands; Vicks' premium for cut flowers, Jacob Deems, Jr.; second, Albert J. Pritchard.

FLORAL DESIGNS.—Best rustic stand filled with plants, E. Whitman, F. Fauth, Jr., gardener; best ornamental vase, do.; second best, C. H. Oakford, D. H. West, gardener; best table ornament, Miss Pentland; second best, Miss Ellen Schoffer; ornamental vase, Miss Armstrong; for table floral design, Mrs. J. A. Needles.

PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR.

FRUITS.—Best twenty varieties of apples, six of each, first premium, Thomas V. Sutton; second, George Balderston, Cecil county; best twelve kinds of pears, six of each, W. F. Massey, Chestertown; second, Wm. Fowler, Johns Hopkins University; best and largest collection of pears, John Saul, Washington; second, Edward Law Rogers; best dish of pears of any variety, C. C. Lancaster for Duchesses; second, Robert S. Emory, Chestertown, Md.; to C. C. Lancaster for one dish of Bartlett's, special commendation; best and largest collection of peaches, Robert S. Emory, Kent county.

FOREIGN GRAPES.—Four varieties, two bunches of each, John Donn, gardener for Mrs. Isabella Brown; second, Mr. Taylor, gardener for Mrs. Rideley of Hampton, best single bunch do.; second, C. A. Oakford, D. H. West, gardener; highly commended, D. Thurley, gardener for Mr. John S. Gittings.

NATIVE GRAPES.—Best six kinds, two bunches each, John Cook; second, Andrew Goforth, gardener for Dr. J. D. Thompson; best and largest collection of native grapes, John Cook; second, Andrew Goforth; best single dish do., John Cook; second, Andrew Goforth; one dish seedling grapes, John Cook; best dish of figs, William Fowler; best dish of lemons, E. Whitman, F. Fauth, Jr., gardener.

RASPBERRIES.—One dish, highly commended, Andrew Goforth; one dish, commended, Daniel Leibert, gardener for Dr. Kloman.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.—J. O. Shiple, one basket pound apples, very fine; Jesse Marden, Jr., collection of pears, commended, especially Beurre d'Anjou; Gen. E. B. Tyler, Bartlett and Duchess pears, highly commended; B. F. Grove, honorable mention of large and handsome apples; Dr. W. S. Thompson, Warren, Md., highly commended for Sheldon and Beurre d'Anjou pears; to John W. Kerr, Denton, Md., highly commended for specimens of Garey's hold-on peach; J. I. Cohen, commended for seedling peach.

VEGETABLES.—Best twelve beets, William Corse & Son; second, C. C. Carman; best twelve carrots, J. Tischinger, gardener for J. Howard McHenry; second, Andrew Goforth, gardener for J. D. Thompson; best twelve parsnips, S. Richmond;

second, Philip Lehr, gardener for Henry James; best twelve salsify, S. Thurley, gardener for John S. Gittings; second, P. J. Lehr, gardener for Henry James; best half bushel turnips, J. Tischinger; best peck onions, S. Richmond; second, Joshua Parsons; best half bushel potatoes, H. D. Morrell; second, S. N. Hyde, Harford county; best peck Lima beans, S. Richmond; second, John Donn, gardener for Mrs. Brown; best peck snap beans, P. J. Lehr; second, C. C. Carman; best garden corn, S. N. Hyde; second, J. Tischinger; best celery, J. Edward Feast; second, J. Tischinger; best drum head cabbage, J. Tischinger; second, C. C. Carman; best Savoy cabbage, J. Tischinger; second, P. J. Lehr; best broccoli, D. Thurley; best okra, S. Richmond; second, J. Tischinger; best six eggplants, J. Tischinger; second, J. C. Tyson; best peck tomatoes, J. Tischinger; second, J. Goforth; watermelons, B. F. Grove, best pumpkins, C. C. Carman; second, P. J. Lehr; best six squash, C. C. Carman; second, Andrew Goforth; best twelve cucumbers, J. Tischinger; second, S. Richmond; best and largest collection of vegetables, J. Tischinger, gardener for J. Howard McHenry; to Master Willie Feast special premium for collection of vegetables; to Andrew Goforth special premium of \$3 for collection of vegetables, and commendation for pie plant; William Corse & Sons, special mention for rhubarb; to General E. B. Tyler, special mention for beets, squash, etc.; African eggplants grown by Alex. Murdoch, Esq., special mention; Joshua Parson commended for four Boston winter squash; to J. J. Tyson extra large mangels, very meritorious; Mrs. Kemp, four Turkshead turban squash; one do., W. J. C. Dulaney, special mention; one very fine egg plant, J. C. Frame; W. S. G. Baker, special premium of \$2 for beets and mangels; tomato trellis. S. N. Hyde, highly recommended; golden trophy tomatoes, S. N. Hyde, noted as highly meritorious.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Honorable mention to Cromwell & Congdon for meritorious display.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On Thursday evening, second day of exhibition, in accordance with the constitution, the Society met to elect officers for the ensuing year. The President, Ezra Whitman, occupied the Chair, Mr. Wm. B. Sands acting as Secretary. The committee appointed at the last meeting to select officers for the Society, reported the names of eleven gentlemen as Executive Committee, including that of Mr. Whitman. The latter gentleman stated, before going into an election, that it would be impossible for him to serve in that capacity—that he had devoted his best energies for the past two years to make it a success, in conjunction with the gentlemen who had associated with him, which efforts had culminated in the magnificent show now in progress, but that he should, in the future, take the same lively interest in the prosperity and success of the Society. An election was then had, which resulted in the selection of the following Executive Committee, Mr. Needles being elected in the place of Mr. Whitman: Henry Taylor, John D. Oakford, August Hoen, Wm. D. Brackenridge, Andrew L. Black, James Pentland, Robert J. Halliday, J.

Edward Feast, Wm. H. Perot, John A. Needles and R. W. L. Rasin.

After the election of the Executive Committee, Mr. James Pentland offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the President, Ezra Whitman, Esq., for the great energy and devotion with which he has managed the society for the past year, and for the sagacity and prudence displayed by him in placing upon a firm basis the Maryland Horticultural Society.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be also tendered to the officers and members of the Fifth Maryland Regiment for the use of the hall and rooms of the Armory for the exhibition and meetings of the Society.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Ezra Whitman now briefly addressed the members of the Society. He expressed his thanks in feeling terms for the honor paid him in the adoption of the resolution of thanks, but stated that he was not going to tire them with a speech. He had, during the past two years, discharged his duty conscientiously, always having the success of the Society in view. He hoped the Society would do as well in the future as it had in the past.

A unanimous vote of thanks was passed by the Committee to Mr. George C. Wilkins, Superintendent of the Northern Central and Baltimore and Potomac Railways, for his courtesy in providing facilities for transportation of plants from Washington and elsewhere.

Mr. Pentland then moved that Mr. Vickers cast the ballot for the Society. The motion being adopted, the following vice-presidents were elected:

State at Large—Ezra Whitman, John W. Garrett, Col. Edward Wilkins, A. Bowie Davis.

Baltimore City—W. T. Walters, John Feast and General George S. Brown.

Counties—Allegany, Dr. Samuel Smith; Anne Arundel, Hon. W. H. Tuck; Baltimore, Charles J. Baker; Calvert, Hon. Judge Magruder; Caroline, J. W. Kerr; Carroll, Col. J. K. Longwell; Cecil, A. J. A. Creswell; Charles, Major Wm. B. Matthews; Dorchester, Daniel Henry; Frederick, Hon. Judge Marshall; Garrett, Patrick Hammel; Harford, Henry D. Farnandis; Howard, Hon. John Lee Carroll; Kent, W. F. Massey; Montgomery, A. Gilpin; Prince George's, C. E. Coffin; Queen Anne's, Hon. James T. Earle; St. Mary's, Hon. Benjamin G. Harris; Somerset, James U. Dennis; Talbot, Dr. John Miller; Washington, Dr. Harvey; Wicomico, Dr. Todd; Worcester, Hon. Judge Franklin.

The meeting then adjourned. Under the constitution the Executive Committee elect the President, Treasurer, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries. In accordance with this provision the newly elected Executive Committee met after the adjournment of the Society, and elected the following gentlemen to the positions named, to serve during the ensuing year:

President, Wm. H. Perot; Treasurer, R. W. L. Rasin; Corresponding Secretary, J. Mowton Saunders; Recording Secretary, Wm. B. Sands. The Committee then adjourned.

WOODLAWN FARMERS' CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING—1875.

This old club held its anniversary meeting on Saturday the 11th of Sept., at the house of David Ferris, Mt. Zepher, Va. Chalkley Gillingham, President, in the chair, and N. W. Pearson, Secretary, with the usual number of farmers and their families in attendance.

The same officers were elected for the coming year.

Secretary Pierson read his annual report.

President Gillingham read his annual address, in which he said:—

"In summing up the deliberations of this club for the past year, we find nothing especially new or startling in agricultural matters, yet we can safely say that the interchange of ideas, and the practical experience of each other as given from time to time, have been mutually beneficial in preventing us from getting into deep and inextricable ruts in our farming operations, the natural result of secluded individual efforts in the daily and yearly routine of farm work."

THE CENTENNIAL.

In accordance with the instructions of the members of this club, your secretary has asked the Chief of Bureau of Agriculture, Burnet Landreth, that two hundred square feet be set apart in the Agricultural building at Philadelphia, for the use of this association, and that it be named Mount Vernon Department of the Woodlawn Agricultural Society.

A FRUIT FESTIVAL.

A communication was received from W. H. Snowden, inviting the members of the club to join a gathering of fruit growers in having a "fruit festival and basket pic-nic," at Collingwood, on Monday the 13th inst.

On motion, the communication was received, and the thanks of the club extended to Captain Snowden for the invitation.

CANNING AND DRYING FRUITS.

Dr. E. P. Howland gave a scientific statement of the requirements in canning and drying fruits, in order to preserve them from decay. In canning, the indispensable requisite is to heat the fruit and the air in the can, so as to destroy any microscopical germ or spore, then exclude every particle of outside air, and your fruit is safe. In drying fruit, if all the moisture can be expelled or evaporated in four hours, the fruit can be kept any length of time.

FERTILIZERS—MANURE.

The question was asked, what fertilizers shall we use for our wheat this fall? Some one replied, plenty of stable manure, another said, fine ground bone with a small quantity of guano, he should mix one ton of bone, 25 bushels of ashes and 5 bushels of salt, together using 500 tons to the acre.

Adjourned to meet at Walter Walton's on Saturday the 9th of October.

Plant a few fruit trees of every variety every year, and your orchard will never be old.

HORTICULTURE.

TREES AS LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

It appears that a more than usually large number of barns and buildings with ordinary lightning conductors on them, have been burned by lightning this season. As the power to carry away the electric fluid by wire is well established, it cannot be any argument against conductors in themselves, but must have relation to some imperfection in construction—imperfections yet to be discovered, or which are known and could be avoided but for inexcusable neglect.

While, however, all these things are being looked after by electricians, let us not forget the excellent protectors we have in the shape of trees. Every little leaf is in effect a platina point, and every twig is a branch conduit. How well they perform their work we see in the tremendous discharges down the trunks, which often shiver the shortest and strongest to atoms. Horses, cattle, and human beings are often killed by lightning on the prairies, or in places destitute of trees, but rarely indeed where trees abound, unless in cases where shelter has been taken under trees, an imprudence of which all people ought to be well aware by this time. Whatever may be the merits of a lightning rod, there can be no question about the benefit of trees as protectors. Of course they should not be set too near buildings or dwellings, or where cattle would be tempted to get close under when a storm came on.

As to the kind of trees to plant for this purpose it is probable there is little difference. From what is known of the nature of leaves it is not likely there is any difference between one tree and another. Discussions often take place in newspapers on this subject, and assertions often made that this or that kind of tree is never struck. But this opinion often arises from the fact that too many people are apt to think that what they do not see never occurs. Last summer there was a statement made in a magazine by one who has considerable eminence as a scientific man, that the Beech tree was never struck, and he even went so far as to attempt a scientific explanation as to the way in which the Beech escaped. The ink was scarcely dry before a Beech tree was struck. However it was not hurt badly. It did not die, and the writer went on to show that this sort of a stroke was not wholly inconsistent with his theory. But before

long another was struck and torn into hundreds of pieces. How this accords with the Beech exemption theory has not yet been explained, but it would not surprise those who know how persistent some are in the defence of views once entertained, to find some one show even this.

There being therefore no tree proved to be exempt, nor any known reason why they should be, one may set out any they desire to for protective purposes. Besides the protection, there is the beauty and general utility of trees. Few need any additional arguments for setting them out, but where there are legitimate ones, it does no harm to say the least, to have the arguments appreciated.

LILIES.

There are few flowers more beautiful than the lily, and then they are as sweet as they are beautiful. As a general rule they are easy to cultivate, but now and then they suffer seriously from a disease which destroys them in large numbers. The common white lily will often live in our farm gardens for years and years, continuing green and healthy year after year, till a season comes when, just before flowering, the leaves turn as if they had been frosted, and the whole root rots away.

The beautiful gold banded lily of Japan, *Lilium Auratum*, seems to suffer from a similar disease, as it is not at all common, notwithstanding the large number annually sold, and there are many complaints about its dwindling away. It is most likely from the same disease, though as far as we know, no remedy has been found for it. Perhaps if taken up as soon as the disease appears and well washed, replanting in new ground, it might be stopped unless the virus had got into the structure of the plant.

Besides this, ground mice—some say moles—are the only other foe of consequence to the lily culturist. Sometimes these will do immense damage to the lily beds. We have known some cases where every lily has been eaten. With these risks, lily culture is one of the most pleasant features of flower gardening. Our own native lilies are in much demand in Europe. The two best are *L. superbum* and *L. Canadense*. The White and Tiger lilies are also favorites, and the white and rose spotted Japan lance leaved lilies are popular. This is the season to plant them.

GRAPE VINE DISEASES.

There are few fruits more satisfactory to cultivate than the grape vine. The apple, on the whole, may be regarded as the king of fruits. It is a good fruit in itself—it can be turned to a great variety of uses; and we can keep them so easily and with so little trouble, that any one, with little care or labor, may have apples nearly all the year round. The grape has not these diversified capacities, but it comes into bearing long before an apple tree; it will grow in little nooks and odd places, where an apple tree will not; and, on the whole, it bears tolerably well with but little care. The apple, after we have waited near ten years for any thing like a crop, has still to have constant care. The Borer attacks its leaves and stems—the codling moth and curculio attacks and injures large quantities of fruit—the twig borer destroys the tips of the young branches, and the apple blight finishes larger limbs. The apple is a good fruit, but it is only under some difficulties that we secure it all the time. The grape is troubled with the Phylloxera, the mildew, the rot, and some bud beetles and other insects; but these are not a general annual trouble, everywhere present, as is the case usually with the apple. In many respects, the grape has the best of it. If we could avoid these general troubles, the grape would be at the head of all fruits.

Perhaps we shall accomplish this in time. The Phylloxera has done much mischief, though not, perhaps, as much as has been attributed to it. It acts by destroying the young roots as they grow, and in this way the plant grows weak and sickly; and, if the attack is at a time when the leaves are approaching maturity, the leaves become yellow and fall off. In this case, the fruit does not ripen, nor does the wood mature, in which case it is easily killed by frost in winter. The insects, however, does not injure American vines as much as it does vines in Europe. They have found in Europe a good remedy in some of the forms of sulphur mixed in the soil. It is not clear yet whether these remedies will be of much consequence to us. Anything that requires continuous and careful application is not available in our land of dear labor and cheap fruit. However, much may be done by looking out for the first introduction of the insects, which is generally with young vines. The roots, when occupied by the insects, show it in small granules like grains of rye, and in these are the insect eggs. These should be gathered or combed off before planting. If any insects are remaining, they may be drowned out. The smallest terrestrial

insect must breathe, and if the roots are immersed for about 24 hours in water before planting, many will come to a watery grave. The various forms of mildew are, however, as destructive to American vines as the Phylloxera is, and, as the appearances in the foliage are much the same, often the one disease is taken for the other. True mildew, can, however, be detected by the delicate webby, or powdery white matter which comes from the fungus, and which is mostly found on the under sides of the leaves. This fungus matter soon destroys the leaves, and the result is unripe fruit and unripe branches, just as in the case of the Phylloxera. It has been a subject of discussion, whether the fungoid diseases of the grape are the cause or consequence of disease. One thing is now certain, that if the fungus does originate in diseased parts, it will spread to parts entirely sound; and sulphur has been found an effectual cure against its spreading. Healthful conditions, are of course, in a great measure, preventives of disease, and the best of these is, a very well drained soil, and rich earth for the roots to feed in.

Grape, Currant and Gooseberry Cuttings.

For some reason, which gardeners have not yet understood, currant, gooseberry and grape cuttings do much better when taken off in the fall than when cut in the spring. This has been tried so often that there is no doubt of its being a fact. It may be that the wood becomes softened in some way, as years ago, when new grapes were in so great demand that they had to be propagated under glass, it was supposed to be one of the secrets of the grape propagating trade to put the eyes, after they were cut up into water or damp moss for several days. It is not wise, however, to plant the cuttings in the fall in our latitude, as they get drawn out or much injured by the frost; but after being cut off, they should be made into lengths, put up in bundles, and then set into boxes of sand, so that the tops of the bundles are out, and kept in a cool cellar or shed till spring. When early spring comes put them out where they are to grow.

Currant and gooseberry cuttings may be made into lengths of about six inches—grapes also are about this length. The rule here is to take two eyes, one from which the roots are to come, the other to make the start for the branches. In very short jointed wood lengths of several eyes are used. In the spring of the year in planting, the cuttings are set down pretty well into the ground—indeed so that the tops are almost level with the surface. Prepared and treated in this way, almost every cutting grows.

THE DAIRY.

LONG TABLE TALK ON DAIRY MATTERS.

NO XVII.

FALL TREATMENT OF STOCK.

The nights are now cool, sometimes cold and rainy; frosts are frequent or soon will be, and provision should now be made for giving extra care to cows, as the change of weather from summer to fall, from warmth to cold, demand from the careful and merciful dairyman corresponding change of treatment.

If our suggestions concerning preparation for fall feeding of fodder corn—unquestionably the best crop for fall soiling and feeding purposes—a large quantity of this feed is on hand to help out the short and frosted pastures.

DRY AND GREEN FEED.

The cows should be driven up every night and every cold and rainy day, and put in their stalls and fed cut fodder, all they will eat, with a quart or two of chop or bran (middlings) sprinkled over it. We do not mean the brown outside husk, which weighs only 14 pounds to the bushel, which we do not consider economical feed, but the heavier article, weighing about 28 pounds. This contains a considerable quantity of the flour, and is a fine milk producing feed. We mention only a small portion of grain, as the feeding of much grain on abundant good green feed or pasture, we do not consider advisable in ordinary cases. Green feed is the natural food of cows, and, with a plentiful supply, it is the best feed for them, all things considered. Where this is poor or insufficient, enough grain should be given to keep the animals remuneratively productive, and the quantity which can be fed with profit, must be determined by each dairyman for himself, and by location. We suggest the carrying on of a system of experiments in different sections—with a report of the same for the general good—upon the following basis:—

First week—Green fodder night and morning, pasture in the day time.

Second week—Green fodder cut, with one quart bran night and morning, and pasture.

Third week—Two quarts of grain.

A variation may be made in the feed by giving for one week equal quantities of bran and corn meal, substituting for the corn meal, for the experiment of another week, an equal quantity of corn and cob meal. Some dairymen have received equally good returns from the latter feed as from the same quantity of pure corn meal, and, as a bar-

rel of corn in the ear contains ten bushels of corn and cob meal, (twice the quantity of corn meal), this is an item worth attending to; not that the feeding value of a bushel of corn and cob meal is equal to the feeding value of the same quantity of corn meal, but, under certain conditions, it will produce the same results, and what those conditions are, can only be determined by experiment, each for himself.

EXPERIMENTS IN FEEDING.

Conclusively corroborative of this experience by a Pennsylvania dairyman, is the statement recently made by Prof. Atwater, in *American Agriculturist*, in some remarks on science applied to the feeding of cattle, that it was found in some experiments made in Germany, in feeding, that there had been actual waste in feeding more of some elements of food than the system could appropriate or required, and hence a less expensive article produced equally good results. We have sometimes found in our own feeding, that the cows produced as much butter on grass alone, as on other articles, with grain in addition. At this time, when the margin on milk and butter is so small, and the item of feed such a large one, it is important, in order to secure the best returns for the very large outlay incident to dairy operations, that the most economical materials and mode of feed be employed.

SHALL COWS BE KEPT OVER.

The question of keeping cows over when they go dry in the fall, until they calve again, comes up at this time for examination. Near a city where land is high, and facilities numerous for market proven-der of all kinds, and feed correspondingly high, the practice of feeding a cow very highly, and keeping her fat, ready for the butcher, whenever her production of milk falls below a certain point, appears to be settled. A fat cow can frequently be sold within a few dollars of a good fresh cow, and where these can readily be obtained, it costs less to make a sacrifice in the exchange, than to keep a cow three or four months during the shrinkage of milk, previous to calving. Certainly, only fine cows could be kept over under these conditions, but further from the city, where butter is the principal product, where there is much straw and fodder to be worked into manure, and particularly where an animal has shown good milk and butter producing qualities, the cows should be kept over. One of the most profitable operations on such a farm is the raising of young stock, and this is furnished by the cows.

Straw and fodder may be more advantageously fed to dry cows and young stock than in any other way, and where good cows are selected and put to well bred males, either of the imported stock or

not, so that the family is a good one, a fine animal can be raised in two or three years that will amply repay the cost of keeping it.

While we speak of straw and fodder for young stock and dry cows, we do not counsel these as exclusive feed for them. Generous treatment of this class of animals will be repaid with interest, but they can be wintered well on this stuff, with a little bran and chop—cut up the fodder and straw, moisten and sprinkle over it the grain—when they would not pay the expense consequent on feeding hay, where this article finds a good market, or even straw in the vicinity of a city.

SOILING AGAIN.

In looking over these "Talks," after publication, we have thought fit to modify some statements, when subsequent reflection or experience demanded it. We desire at this time to give additional strength, by the light of recent experience, to a few statements in the September No. *Maryland Farmer*, taking ground against that part of the soiling system which bears on the gathering and feeding of the crop. The September article, page 281, was written in the summer; it is now fall, and the appearance now of one of our pasture fields fully justifies the position then taken, viz: the advantage of good preparation of soiling crops—corn, rye, &c.—and then let the cattle gather them on the ground; we quote:

"It is urged that great waste ensues from the trampling down of the heavy grass. It looks as if there would be much loss from this source, but the loss is not worth counting. Indeed it is hardly appreciable, and not, by any means, sufficient to justify the expense of hand cutting and hand feeding; besides, the farmer gets all the loss which arises from this cause."

Before we turned in on the pasture field we allude to, the clover and timothy were thick and high, the rye was growing over the field three or four feet high from shattered grain. From the luxuriant mass of pasture it looked as if waste would ensue from trampling, but no waste whatever is now visible, after carrying a head per acre, and for the condition of the field now, we refer to the same statement of the advantages of waiting until grass is high and in bloom before pasturing, and we again suggest the propriety of adopting so much of the soiling system as relates to preparing and sowing the crops, and not that part of it which includes the close confinement of the cattle, and the laborious, unnecessary and expensive practice of hand-gathering and hand-feeding them. *

SHORT-HORN SALES IN CENTRAL KENTUCKY.—We call especial attention to the advertisement of "Great Series of Important Short-Horn Sales in Central Kentucky," which are to come off from the 11th to 27th of October, 1875. The mere mention of the names of the breeders is sufficient guarantee as to quality and blood of stock.

The fifteenth annual exhibition of the Frederick County Agricultural Society, will be held at the fair grounds, Frederick, Md., on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, 1875. Hon. Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, will deliver the annual address.

The seventh annual fair of the Carroll County Agricultural Society will be held at Westminster, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 12, 13 and 14.

The Agriculture and Mechanical Association of Somerset County will hold its first fair on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 20th, 21st and 22d days of October.

TALBOT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The Talbot County, (Md.), Agricultural Society will hold its first annual fair and cattle show on the 27th and 28th of October, instead of the 18th of November as heretofore stated. The fair will take place on the Society's grounds, at Hole-in-the-Wall.

YORK COUNTY, (Pa.), FAIR.—The eighteenth annual exhibition of the York County Agricultural Society will be held on the grounds of the Society, at York, Pa., on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 5, 6, 7 and 8.

A farmers' club has been organized at the Upper Cross Roads, Harford county, and the following gentlemen are its officers: Gabriel A. McComas, President; John Divers, Vice-President; John R. Rutledge, Recording Secretary; Dr. Robert Dickey, Corresponding Secretary, and Dennis Standiford, Treasurer.

Mr. Spencer's Business College.

We had the pleasure, a few days since, of visiting the Business College of Prof. H. C. Spencer, Washington, D. C.

The number of pupils, male and female, in attendance this session, is larger than ever before, from all parts of the country. Very great order and efficiency prevails in this popular institution.

Mr. Spencer is very ably assisted by his accomplished wife, a capable mathematician, and eminent as an organizer of classes and modes of instruction, and highly popular with the pupils.

Their advertisement will be found in our columns.

When you retire to bed, think over what you have done during the day.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

A CHAT WITH THE LADIES FOR OCTOBER.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

"October, with his braying hound,
Leaps fence and pale at every bound,
And casts in the wind in scorn
All cares and dangers from his horn."

This is the *wine month* of the old time folks, and yet is, the month when the most wine is made from improved grapes; after frost, the wild grapes make good domestic wine, a little sugar imparting a great body to it. Clean, well ripened and carefully picked over grapes, such as the Catawba and like wine grapes, should have neither sugar, spirits, nor water added; nothing but the pure juice. Always keep some on hand to keep the barrel or vessel in which it is, full while it is fermenting. No grape wine is drinkable under two years, and the older the better, if well made. The grapes should be well ripe to have a rich and good body with a fine bouquet. Anybody who has grapes can, with a little energy and reading, make a nice wine, and grapes are grown easier than corn. They take up no extra room, as they do as well on the fences or trees or posts, planted in out of the way places, as on costly trellises or against stone walls. All they want is a light, friable soil, where the roots can extend and find plenty of food, hence the soil should be rich and kept so, by mulching with rich manure and woods earth. Prune severely, thin if necessary, pinch off the too rampant stems and side shoots. There is no excuse, ladies, for each one, who has a quarter of an acre to call your own, for not having at least a barrel of wine a year; the only expense will be \$2 for a clean, new barrel, holding 40 gallons, or two barrels of 16 gallons each, at \$1.50 each. Currants and blackberries require sugar and cost considerable per gallon; but, then, you are sure to succeed with them and they make fine wine; yet a little study and a small mill, with persevering energy, will produce, at little or no cost, a fine grape wine, that you can sell at a good price; or have those dear to you substitute for the devils'-drum—*whiskey*—because you know, men will drink, and if we could only substitute home-wine for strong drink, how happy would be the change!

This is the time to do your pickling, and finish up the drying of fruit and the canning of corn, lima beans, and tomatoes, &c. October is also a famous month to pot winter butter; let your especial attention be directed to potting butter for winter, now that the weather is cool and the pastures not touched with frost; besides, there are fruits and vegetables for your cows at night, with pumpkins, and a feed of shorts or bran and corn meal; two quarts of each, night and morning, or one-half the quantity, if scalded and made into a thin lobbolly with salt added. Your increase of butter will well repay you. Fifty to seventy-five cents prime butter is worth any day in Baltimore, if well made, printed nicely, and comes from reliable dealers. Some farmers get \$1 per lb. the year round for their fresh print butter, and cannot supply the demand. Common butter brings 25 cts.—only see the difference!—and it is just as easy to make prime as poor butter, but you must feed your cows

generously, for you *matrons* know—well—"you can't get blood out of a turnip," no more than milk without food.

This is the time to make your preparations to save your choicest flowers, by taking them up and potting for the green house or the dwelling or the pit. The last is cheap and easily made, and will hold a great many plants safely during winter without much trouble. To make a pit, you have only to dig a cellar facing the South, four feet or six feet wide, and four or five feet deep, and put on the frame and glass of a hot bed; cover the sides all round with leaves and long stable manure, and in very cold weather cover at nights with old cloths, or straw, to keep out excessive frost.

I take the following from one of the exchanges of the *Maryland Farmer*, and recommend the trial:

A FLORAL SHOW.—Geranium branches, taken from luxuriant and healthy trees, be cut as for slips and immersed in soap water, they will, after drooping for a few days, shed their leaves, put forth fresh ones, and continue in the finest vigor all the winter. By placing a number of bottles thus filled in a flower basket, with moss to conceal the bottles, a show of evergreens is easily insured for the whole winter. All the different varieties of the plant being used, the various shapes and colors of the leaves blend into a beautiful effect. They require no fresh water.

This is the month to prepare beds for the planting of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crown Imperials, Iris, Crocusses, Scillas, Pæny, Lilies, Perennial Phlox, Colchicum or Autumn Crocus, Lily of the Valley, Bleeding Heart, &c. Beside these, there are many flower seeds that are best sown in the autumn. As a general rule, over all the beds spread leaves and confine them by brush. Stable manure that is long and strawy, will answer also to protect the bulbs and seeds from being thrown out by the frost. Send for some fall catalogue of a reliable florist, and you will get all the information you can need. Mr. Vick, in his admirable Floral Guide, No. 4, for 1875, says: "No season is so favorable as autumn for making general improvements in the garden. Our Indian Summer weather, the mellow haze of autumn, is not equalled by anything we ever experienced in any part of the world. Our springs are short and unpleasant." * * "All important changes should be made in the autumn. Early autumn is the best possible time for re-arranging beds of herbaceous plants, such as Hollyhocks, Delphiniums, Pænies, &c." "All draining and making of walks should be done in the fall if possible"—and he knows, be you well assured—so listen to his advice.

To such of you as were fortunate enough to be visitors at the Agricultural Fair at Pimlico, and saw the display of pigeons and fancy poultry, &c., and the evidences of domestic industry and ingenuity, with also the fine Horticultural Exhibition; or to such as had the good fortune to have seen the Grand Horticultural Exhibition at the 5th Regiment Armory, I have nothing to say, as no doubt your eyes and senses realized more unalloyed pleasure than I could begin to word—paint in detail. But to the absentees from those pleasant scenes, I must say, I hope they were *unavoidably* away, otherwise they showed bad taste. They missed a world of social enjoyment and indulgence in most refined and refining recreations that, in my humble judgment, can in no other way be offered to women of elevated tastes and sentiments.

The scene at the Horticultural Exhibition was intoxicatingly delightful. The splendid fruits, gorgeous and superb array of plants and flowers, from the well known, but highly improved, to the rarest and costliest of the different varieties of every botanical class, were admired by hundreds on the floor of the grand hall, while bevies of the loveliest of the fair sex filled the fine galleries with a galaxy of beauty, that hung like a wreath of enchantment round above the lovely scene below. Though I stood on the crowded floor all alone, with no "fair spirit for my minister" to lean on my arm and whisper sweet nonsense in my ear, yet the gladsome light of early days came o'er my memory, and for a moment I felt as if I were in Paradise, gazing up to Heaven and its angels.

Next month, as suggested lately by letter to me, from a young lady "just from school," who writes to me, "because it is a dull rainy day in the country," I shall try and chat with the young girls who so urgently entreat me to talk with them as to how they shall amuse themselves during the dreary November days and those of stormy winter.

New Publications Received.

Barry's Fruit Garden—we have received from the publishers, Messrs. Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York.

This book deserves more than a passing notice. The author, twenty years ago, published this work, and it has been a standard authority since that time, but seeing the great advancement in Horticulture during that time, he has published a revised, enlarged, and illustrated edition, that is highly creditable to the author, for the mass of useful matter, much of which has not been treated of so fully by other able writers on tree culture, and the elegant typography and general get up of the work is worthy of the publishers. The experienced propagator and grower of fruits would learn much from its perusal, and it is an invaluable manual for every beginner. The portions which treat of the propagation, mode of culture, pruning, and the preparation of the fruit for market, are extremely valuable to every man that grows fruit for market, or only for his own family use. We not only commend it, but would urge all who are engaged in fruit or tree culture to obtain, at an early day, a copy, the study of which will a thousand fold repay its cost.

Smith's Homoeopathic Veterinary Chart. Published by Smith's Homoeopathic Pharmacy, No. 107 Fourth Avenue, New York. Price \$1.

This map is printed distinctly on strong linen, well mounted, and has all the necessary colored illustrations. It shows at a glance the form and various points of a horse, the muscles, the bones, and the parts where the different diseases to which he is liable are located. A list of the uses of the various remedies in Pharmacy. It gives a short sketch of all prominent diseases or complaints, and points out the remedy for each. It is, in a word, an excellent epitome of veterinary practice, easily comprehended by the most unlearned, and is altogether such a chart as we think would be invaluable to every owner of a single specimen of this useful and highly treasured animal. While a man has not the time or the inclination to read a volume of 400 or 500 pages on the horse and farriery, he can in a few moments study

this chart, and very quickly apply the proper remedy when a case requires treatment. It, with the small chest of medicines, should be in the possession of every horseman, especially breeders of horses or those who own a number. We have long thought many a valuable horse has been killed by overdosing. The remedies used are generally worse than the disease.

The History of the Patrons of Husbandry. By O. H. Kelley, Secretary of the National Grange.

This work is well illustrated, and we should think it ought to be in the hands of every granger. Mrs. M. L. Larnier, a highly intelligent and agreeable lady, is the canvasser for it in this section, and we feel assured will meet with much success if she should visit the different Granges.

The Address of MARSHALL P. WILDER, delivered at Fifteenth Session of the American Pomological Society, held at Chicago, Illinois, Sept. 8, 9, and 10, 1875. "Good wine needs no bush."

We shall make several extracts hereafter from this able and eloquent oration.

The Semi-Tropical. A Monthly Journal. Harrison Reed, Editor. Published by Chas. W. Blew, at Jacksonville, Florida. \$3.00 a year, prepaid.

We receive with pleasure, this first number of a monthly devoted to "Southern Agriculture, Horticulture and Immigration." It contains sixty-six pages of excellent reading matter, and is well printed. It was an agreeable surprise, coming from the far off land of flowers. We wish it the highest success, most sincerely.

AMERICAN GROCER—A weekly Trade Journal for country merchants and others.—We are in receipt of a copy of the regular semi-annual extra edition of the AMERICAN GROCER, a 32-page trade journal, published weekly at 141 Chambers Street, New York, for \$4.00 a year. The AMERICAN GROCER has won a deservedly high place among commercial papers by the fullness and accuracy of its market reports and prices-current, embracing all kinds of merchandise and country produce, as well as for its bold and successful advocacy of trade reforms in the interest of honesty and fair dealing among merchants. It is proving an invaluable assistant to dealers throughout the country, in giving them information concerning qualities and prices of goods. We esteem it one of our most valuable exchanges.

Iowa Fine-Stock Gazette—Vinton, Iowa—a valuable Stock Journal. \$1.10 per year.

Catalogues Received.

From Briggs & Bros., their Illustrated Floral Work, for July, and Autumn numbers.

From Bryant's Nurseries, Princeton, Illinois, their Catalogue.

From John Saul, of Washington City, D. C., Descriptive Catalogue of Dutch Bulbs and other Bulbous Flower Roots.

From Young & Elliott, Catalogue of Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, &c., 12 Courtland Street, New York.

Ennis & Patton's Annual Trade List, Clinton, Iowa.

Atwood, Root & Co., Castle Brook Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.

REDUCTION

IN THE PRICE OF

"EXCELSIOR"

BALTIMORE, JULY 31st, 1875.

To the Farmers of Maryland and Virginia:

In consequence of the change made by the Agents of the Peruvian Government, in selling their Guano for currency instead of for gold, and, having made large purchases and availed ourselves of the highest rate of discount allowed, we are enabled to reduce the price of "EXCELSIOR" to \$50 per ton cash, at our Works. In making our purchases we had the advantage of selecting from the richest and driest cargoes of Guano in the United States, and we assure our patrons that the high standard of "EXCELSIOR" will be maintained, and the personal attention of one of our firm to the entire manufacture, in every detail, continued as heretofore.

J. J. TURNER & CO.

42 Pratt Street, Baltimore.

PREMIUMS OMITTED IN THE GENERAL LIST OF AWARDS.—To M. Perine & Son, honorary award for display of stone and pottery ware, and to A. Stoll, gardener for F. Frick, Esq., a special premium for hanging baskets.

BALTIMORE MARKETS--OCT. 1.

Prepared for the "Maryland Farmer" by GILLMORE & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, 159 W. Pratt st.

[Unless when otherwise specified the prices are wholesale.]

ASHES.—Pots \$5.50@6.00.

BEESEX.—31@32 cts.

BROOM CORN.—8@12 cts.

COFFEE.—Firm. Prices range from 19@23 cts. for ordinary to choice; gold duty paid.

COTTON.—Market dull—Ordinary, 12 cts; Good Ordinary 12½ cts; Low Middling, 12½ cts; Middling, 13 cts; Good Middling, 13½ cts; Middling Fair, 13½ cts.

EGGS.—Market easy.—Fresh lots at 24@25 cents per doz.

FERTILIZERS.—No change to note. We quote:
 Peruvian Guano.....\$66 ½ ton of 2000 lbs
 Turner's Excelsior..... 50 ½ ton "
 Turner's Ammo. S. Phos..... 45 ½ ton "
 E. F. Coe's Ammo. S. Phos..... 55 ½ ton "
 Rasin & Co., Soluble Sea Island Guano 50 ½ ton "
 Rasin & Co., Ground Bone and Meat..... " "
 Rasin & Co., Ammonia, Potash and Bone Phosphate of Lime..... " "
 Zell's Ammon. Bone Super-Phos..... 45 ½ ton "
 Flour of Bone..... 60 ½ ton "
 John Bullock & Sons Pure G'd Bone..... 45 ½ ton "
 Whitman's phosphate..... 50 ½ ton "
 Bone Dust..... 45 ½ ton "
 Dissolved Bones..... 60 ½ ton "
 Missouri Bone Meal..... 47 ½ ton "
 New Jersey Ground Bone..... 40 ½ ton "
 Moro Phillips' Super-Phosphate Lime 50 ½ ton "
 "A A" Mexican Guano..... 30 ½ ton "
 "A" do do..... 30 ½ ton "
 Plaster.....\$1.75 ½ bbl

FRUITS DRIED.—Cherries, 20@22 cents; Blackberries, 10@11 ct; Whortleberries, 13@14 cts; Raspberries, 28@30 cts; Peaches, peeled, bright, 16@20 cts; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 7@9 cts; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 6@7 cts; Apples, sliced, bright, 9 @ 12 cts; Apples, quarters, bright, 7@8 cts.

FLOUR.—Market Fine—Super \$4.50@5.50; Extra 5.75 @6.00; Western Family 6 50@8.00; Choice family, \$8.25@ \$9.00.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Fair to choice, white, \$1.20@1.50; fair to choice, red 1.10@1.40. Corn—Southern, white 75@78—Yellow do 73@75—Western mixed 65@66 cts. Oats—62@65 cts.

HAY AND STRAW.—Timothy Hay, at \$23@27 per ton; Rye Straw \$16@17; Oat Straw \$11@12; Wheat Straw \$9.00@10.00. Clover \$16@17.

HIDES.—Dull—Green 8@9 cts.; Dry salted 12@13 cts.; Dry Flint 14@15 cents.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon Shoulders, 10@10½ cts.; Clear Rib Sides, 14 cts.; S. C. Hams, 15½@16 cts.

POTATOES.—Irish 1.75@2.00 per Barrel.

RICE.—Carolina and Louisiana, 7¼@8½ cts.

SALT.—Ground Alum \$1.15@1.25; Fine \$2.10@2.15 per sack; Turks Island 35@40 cts. per bushel.

WHISKEY.—\$1.17@1.20 per gallon.

TREES! TREES!!

The Largest and most Complete Stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees in the U. S.

Descriptive and Illustrated Priced Catalogues sent as follows: No. 1—Fruits, 10c. No. 2—Ornamental Trees, new ed. with colored plate, 25c. No. 3—Greenhouse Plants, 10c. No. 4—Wholesale, Free.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

ser-3t Mount Hope Nurseries, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

NURSERY STOCK

FALL, 1875.

We desire to call the attention of Nurserymen and Dealers to our exceedingly large, thrifty, and great variety of stock for Fall Trade.

Special inducements offered in Standard. Dwarf and Crab Apples; Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Gooseberries, Currants, Elms, Maples, Evergreens, Shrubs and Roses.

Correspondence Solicited.

SMITH & POWELL,

Syracuse Nurseries, sep-2t

Syracuse, N. Y.

POUDRETTE.

As Agent for the Health Department of Baltimore City, I offer for sale POUDRETTE, manufactured from Night Soil and Ashes, rich in Phosphates, Ammonia and other Alkaline Salts, at \$15 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; containing in each ton, (as per analysis), 36.04 lbs. of Ammonia, 105.33 Phosphates of Lime, and 16.08 Potash and Soda.

It will be packed in barrels and delivered free of cartage within the city limits, upon orders for any quantity not less than a ton. The increased orders from those who have tested this fertilizer on crops, is its best recommendation.

N. E. BERRY,

sep-2t No. 10 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

CANCER,

Cured by Dr. BOND'S Discovery.

Remedies, with full directions, sent to any part of the world.

Send for pamphlets and particulars. Address

H. T. BOND, M. D., Penna. Cancer Institute,

3208 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. aply

GREAT SERIES OF Important Short-Horn Sales IN CENTRAL KENTUCKY.

J. A. Farra & I. C. Vanmeter, Lexington, Ky., will sell 60 head of Young Marys, Phyllises, Gems and other fashionable strains, Oct. 11, 1875.

Dr. J. A. Adair, Shawhan's Station, K. C. R. R., will sell 50 head of Phyllises, Roses, Illustrious' Ianthas, Rose of Sharons, Amelias, &c., Oct. 12.

Wesley Warnock & J. C. Jenkins, Cynthiana, Ky., will sell 75 head of Cedar Grove Herd and 17 head, the top of J. C. Jenkins' Herd, Mazurkas, Rose of Sharons, Miss Wileys, Blooms, Louans, Craggs, Peris, Cambrias, Red Roses, Fidgets, &c., Oct. 13.

H. P. Thomson, Thomson's Station, L. E. & B. S. R. R., will sell 60 head Princesses, Gwynnes, Constances, Blooms, Cannondales, Craggs, Louans, Phyllises, &c., Oct. 15.

John Allan Gano, Sr., Centreville, Ky., entire herd, 50 head Gwynnes, Carolines, Amelias, Pomonas, White Roses, &c., Oct. 19.

B. P. Goff, Winchester, Ky., entire Holmhurst herd, 75 head, Josephines, Young Marys, Phyllises, Cambrias, Belas, Cleopatras, &c., Oct. 20.

W. L. Suduth & W. C. Vanmeter, Winchester, Ky., their entire herd, 100 head, Sweet Roses, Young Marys, Phyllises, Cambrias, Barmpton Roses, &c., Oct. 21.

John W. Prewitt, Winchester, Ky., entire herd of 75 head, descendants of imp. Trefoll, Young Mary, Cambria, Josephine, Bella, Lady Elizabeth, &c., Oct. 22.

C. T. & S. B. Redmon, and H. F. Judy, Winchester, Ky., will sell 75 head, descendants from imp. Irene, Prize Flower, Tiny, Lady Elizabeth, Young Mary, Young Phyllis, Pansy, Airdrie, &c., Oct. 23.

Joseph Scott, Paris, Ky., will sell 80 head of Young Marys, Princess Royals, Nannie Williams, Rosabellas, Cambrias, Bracelets, Young Phyllises, Lady Carolines, &c., Oct. 25.

Ayers & McClintock, and R. E. Pogue, Millersburg, Ky., will sell 100 head of Red Roses, Janes, Hilpas, Craggs, Rose of Sharons, Cambrias, Young Marys, Galatias, Harriets, &c., Oct. 27.

The above offerings are of great individual merit and unexceptionable breeding, and bidders are invited to attend this great series of sales, and accept Old Kentucky hospitality and fair dealing.

Catalogues on application.

oct 11

LIVE STOCK FREE

To those who will obtain subscribers for THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL; also a variety of other articles. If there is anything you wish, state what it is and send ten cents, and you will receive reply as to how many subscribers will be needed and also a sample copy.

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL

Is a large, illustrated monthly, each number containing 32 large double column pages, filled with original matter from the ablest writers on the various subjects connected with Stock Breeding, Farming, Dairying, Wool-growing, Bee and Poultry Keeping, etc.

Besides it has a Veterinary Department in charge of experienced Veterinary Surgeons, who answer through the JOURNAL all questions relating to Sick, Injured or Diseased Animals, belonging to JOURNAL subscribers,

FREE OF CHARGE.

The extremely low price at which it is published brings it within the reach of all, while

The Splendid Inducements

Offered to Agents, and Premiums given to those getting up clubs, make it to the interest of every one to extend its circulation.

Subscribers for 1876 receive extra numbers free. Send 10 cents for specimen, or \$1 for a whole year.

Address,

POTTS BROTHERS,

oct-31

Parkersburg, Chester Co., Pa.

\$77 A WEEK to Agents, Old and Young, Male and Female, in their locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

oct-6t

BELL - AIR FOR SALE.

This is an elegant estate in the Forest of Prince George's County, Maryland, within half a mile of Collington Station, on the Baltimore & Potomac Rail Road. The land lies rolling, well watered and wooded, with plenty of fine timber. The soil is fertile and susceptible of being easily and cheaply made very productive. It is adapted to the growth of tobacco, the cereals, grass and fruits. Fine orchards of young bearing trees are already on it. The dwelling is a large, very substantial, elegant structure of English brick and in English style, with a large green house attached, and a well laid out flower and kitchen garden on either side; in part surrounded by a brick wall and sunken fence, with high embankment. A beautiful bowling green stretches from the rear door of the hall to the sunken fence, overlooking what was once a deer-park, in which is low ground with a bold stream, easily converted, at small cost, into a magnificent fish pond, and affording ice and skating pond in winter, and for boating in summer; or it can be made a fine meadow. A beautiful drive of three-quarters of a mile reaches the station on Rail Road. Before the front door is a splendid lawn, 200 yards wide and 400 long, bordered by two double rows of immense tulip trees, forming shaded walks and a drive in the centre; this noted avenue is widely known as Bell-Air "Poplar Walk." A Protestant Episcopal Church and a Roman Catholic Church, are within two miles; a Public School, Post Office and a first-class Country Store, each within half a mile of the house. Blacksmith and wheelwright's shop close to the farm, with grist and saw mills at convenient distances. The society of the neighborhood is as elegant and refined as any to be found in America, while the citizens are distinguished for hospitality and generous treatment to strangers.

No better location in a healthy region can be found, and in the hands of a capitalist would prove a great speculation. It is peculiarly suited to any gentleman who desires a splendid country seat full of historic memories connected with the early history of the State, having been first settled by Gov. Ogle. It is within 60 or 70 minutes ride, on a fine rail road, of Baltimore or Washington or Annapolis. Any person could attend to business or pleasure daily in either city, breakfasting and supping at Bell-Air.

It is very healthy. There was not a death in the house during 80 years, and in the meantime, a son of Gov. Ogle lived there and reared 14 children, without losing one while they remained at Bell-Air. Title clear.

Those who wish to purchase will please apply to either Col. W. W. Bowie, Maryland Farmer Office, 145 W. Pratt Street; J. H. Ferguson, Esq., Baltimore; Henry A. Tayloe, Esq., Warsaw, Richmond County, Va., or to Gen. Thos. T. Munford, Lynchburg, Va. Terms easy, and price low.

Enlarged and Improved, THE FARMERS' STOCK JOURNAL,

till it has no superior as a Farmer's and Stockman's Journal on the Continent; published on the finest quality of tinted book paper, beautifully embellished with numerous engravings of Stock, the finest that artistic skill and taste can execute, at only \$1.50 per year, postage paid. It is no new enterprise, being in its 5th Volume, thoroughly established, recognized and patronized by the leading stock men and farmers of the East and West. Gives Engravings and Biographical Sketches of leading stock men. The best paper in the country to advertise in. It does not claim hundreds of thousands of readers in order to deceive advertisers; but it does claim to reach by bona fide subscription nearly every agricultural State in the Union, and in many countries in Iowa its circulation exceeds that of the local press.

Send 10 cents for sample copy and you will like it. No attention paid to postal cards asking for samples.

ALEX. CHARLES,

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

oct-31

THE BEST PAINT

IN THE WORLD



Branch Offices & Factory: 506 West Street, NEW YORK.
210 South Third Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
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ANY SHADE FROM PURE WHITE TO JET BLACK

Our RUBBER PAINT has been used on many thousand buildings, and has always proved entirely satisfactory. We have numerous testimonials like the following, viz:
A PAINT THAT WILL STAY PUT.

EDS. RURAL NEW YORKER.—It is a great object for farmers and other people in the country to get a paint that is both HANDSOME AND DURABLE. I have used and seen used a good deal of the Rubber Paint made at Cleveland, Ohio, and I know it to answer the above requirements, both for buildings and for farm implements. I never used a paint so good as this for wagons, mowing machines, etc., that must lie exposed to the weather.

Aug. 28, 1875.

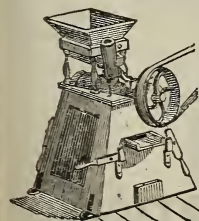
S. D. HARRIS, HUDSON, O.

W. W. LELAND, "Eutaw House," Baltimore.

"Having used your Paint on the Grand Hotel, Saratoga, and this Eutaw House, I recommend its use to all."

Be sure that our **TRADE-MARK**. (a fac simile of which is given above), is on every package.

Prepared ready for use, and sold by the gallon only. Send for Sample Card and Price-List. oct 17



Premium Farm GRIST MILL.

Having made important improvements to our already very successful Farm Grist Mill, it stands unrivalled as the best Mill for grinding all kinds of grain rapidly. It is simple, cheap and durable, and is adapted to all kind of horse powers.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

Also UNION REVOLVING HORSE POWERS, requiring a lower elevation, and yet producing more power than others, also Climax Feed Cutters, &c.

WM. L. BOYER & BROTHER, Philadelphia, Pa.

oct-37

FOR SALE.



Jersey's Herd Register.

"Dove" No. 332; "MISS WHEATLEY" No. 3830; "EARL OF RAVENWOOD" No. 1107, all in A. J. C. H. Register.

The lot will be sold at a sacrifice. Further information on application to

T. A. COCHRAN,

No. 28 McCULLOH ST.,

Baltimore, Md.

oct-17

MARYLANDEYE & EAR INSTITUTE,

66 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

GEORGE REULING, M. D., Late Prof. of Eye and Ear Surgery in the Washington University.
SURGEON IN CHARGE.

The large and handsome residence of the late CHARLES CARROLL has been fitted up with all the improvements adapted in the latest SCHOOLS OF EUROPE, for the special treatment of this class of diseases. Apply by letter to

GEORGE REULING, M. D.

oct-37

Surgeon in Charge.

FOR SALE.

Lt. Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, a few White Leghorns, a few Houdans, and a pair each of

Tumblers, White Pouters, Jacobins and Ring Doves.

Also CRUSHED BONE for POULTRY

Address, Rev. H. A. NEITZ,

oct-37

Millersburg, Dauphin Co., Pa.

Cold Spring Poultry Yards

PURE BRED LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Any one wishing the Best Fowls known, (Light Brahmas), for all purposes, at a Low Price, will do well to write to

J. E. LLOYD.

Richmond Market, Baltimore, Md.

Berkshire Pigs for Sale. oct-17

PH. SCHUCHMANN.

No. 8 Ave. D., New York,

BREEDER OF IMPORTED STOCK,

In High Class Pouters & Carriers and other Toy Birds.

oct-17

OPIUM

MORPHINE HABIT speedily cured by Dr. Beck's only known and sure Remedy.

NO CHARGE

for treatment until cured. Call on or address

DR. J. C. BECK,

112 John Street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

oct-67

Grape Vines.

LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA.

Quality Extra. Low Prices. Price List Free.

aug-97

T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

AMSDEN'S JUNE PEACH. Earliest in the world. Best Market Peach. Circulars and prices free. Buds, \$2 per 100; \$10 per 1,000. Address E. Y. TEAS, RICHMOND, IND. aug-67

DUTCH BULBS, Hyacinths, Tulips, &c.

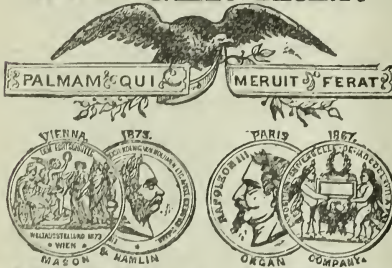
Just imported by Steamer Braunschweig—from Holland—a Choice Lot of

Double and Single Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, &c.

Best Select Varieties for sale in Large or Small Quantities, by

SAMUEL FEAST & SONS,
sep-11 56 N. Charles Et., Baltimore.

SUI GENERIS.



MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALLED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT
VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. Dealers get LARGER COMMISSIONS for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Stagers and other Cases of new designs.

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.



The Autumn No. of Vick's Floral Guide, containing descriptions of Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilacs, and all Bulbs and Seeds for Fall Planting in the Garden, and for Winter Flowers in the house—just published, and sent free to all. Address, sep-2t JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Strawberries & Peaches.

NEW SORTS, BY MAIL.

Plants of the newest and finest improved sorts, carefully packed and prepaid by mail. My collection of Strawberries took the first premium for the best Collection, at the great show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in Boston, this season. I grow nearly 100 varieties, the most complete collection in the country, including all the new, large American and imported kinds. Priced Descriptive Catalogue, gratis, by mail. Also, Bulbs, Fruit Tree, Roses, Evergreens. 25 packets Flower or Garden Seeds, \$1 by mail.

C. C. The True Cape Cod Cranberry, best sort for Upland, Lowland or Garden, by mail, prepaid. \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000. Wholesale Catalogue to the Trade. Agents Wanted.

B. M. WATSON,

Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse,
PLYMOUTH, MASS.

[Established 1842.]

sep-21x

Price, Twenty-five Cents.

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For Business pursuits or Government positions, secured at WASHINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, located at the National Capital, now the most interesting and attractive city in America, and one of the least expensive for students. Business course \$50. Board \$18 to \$25 per month. Time required to complete course six to eight months. For circulars, address H. C. SPENCER, President, Washington, D. C. jan-ly

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Winners of all the first and special prizes at Philadelphia. Solid White Ear-lobes and unsurpassed.—Eggs \$3 per doz. Send for circulars and prices of FANCY PIGEONS.

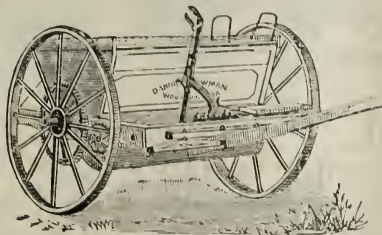
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The Elms Stock Farm,
(P. O. Box, No. 509.)

BURLINGTON, N. J.
Percheron Horses,
Jersey Cattle,
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Improved McGinnis Lime-Spreader.



Warranted to spread evenly any desired quantity per acre of fine and reasonable dry fertilizer.

It is an improvement on the Thornburg & McGinnis Spreader, retaining the oscillating and patented features of that, and greatly improved in simplicity, and perfectly adapted to regulate the sowing of any desired quantity, and to prevent the clogging of damp material.

PRICE REDUCED TO \$110

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SAVE YOUR EYES,

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By reading our Illustrated **PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYE-SIGHT.** Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes. **WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE.** Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.



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Offers for sale now one of the largest miscellaneous collections of Plants in this country. Those wanting can be supplied on low terms, with cut flowers, designs and plants for decorative purposes; all orders punctually attended to, by applying at the above.

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Send for Price List.

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GUNS

Fish Nets, Tents, Tarapaulins, Game Traps, &c.
Send for Price List to **RUDOLPH GUN CO.,** 314 N. Third Street, St. Louis, Mo. sept-4x

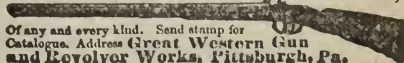
\$25 Per Day guaranteed using our Well Auger and Drills. Catalogue free. W.W.GILES, St. Louis, Mo.

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The Toll-Gate! Prize Picture send free! An ingenious gem! 50 objects to find! Address, with stamp, **E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.** June-ly

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Of any and every kind. Send stamp for Catalogue. Address **Great Western Gun and Revolver Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.**



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Until further notice, Peruvian Guano, guaranteed to contain 10 per cent. of Ammonia, will be sold by the undersigned or their agents, in lots of not less than Ten Tons, at **SIXTY DOLLARS CURRENT** per ton of 2240 lb, full weight at the time of delivery.

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HOBSON, HURTADO & CO.

Agents of the Peruvian Government.

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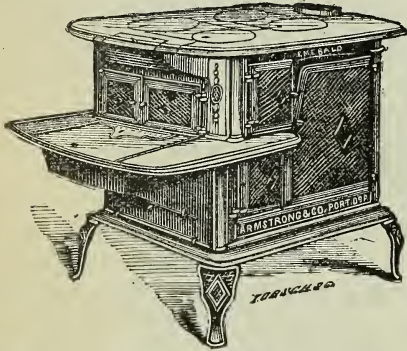
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Will cure or prevent Disease.

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would call special attention to their splendid stock of Dress Goods, Linen Goods, Embroideries, Laces, and Hosiery; the best assortment of Mourning Goods in the city.

SAMPLES SENT FREE!

All orders amounting to \$20.00 or over, will be sent free of freight charges by Express, but parties whose orders are not accompanied by the money, and having their goods sent C. O. D., must pay for return of the money.

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100 Acres in Small Fruits.

For Illustrated Catalogue (32 Pages) telling what and how to Plant, with 36 years experience, send 10 cents—Price List Free.

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TWO ACRES OF THE Monarch of the West.

The finest Strawberry in cultivation, at \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1,000; \$75 per 10,000. The older varieties at Lowest Rates. Brandywine and Herstein Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants; Brant, Cornucopia, Martha, Ives, Concord and other Grape Vines. Also, Asparagus Roots.

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FOR FALL PLANTING. Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

The Germantown Nurseries, near Philadelphia, Thomas Meehan, Proprietor, now twenty years established, have a world-wide reputation for the great variety and superior quality of the stock grown. Those who wish to purchase in very large quantities, or to sell again, will find the prices favorable, while those who wish only for small quantities, will find the inducements as favorable as from any firm. The many direct lines of railroad and water transportation centering in Philadelphia, enables customers a thousand miles away to get the trees at no greater cost than they would have to pay for hauling them twenty miles from their own door.

For this fall attention is particularly called to our APPLE and CHERRY trees; NORWAY MAPLES, SUGAR MAPLES and POPLARS; NORWAY SPRUCE, HEMLOCK SPRUCE and Siberian and American ARBOR VITES. Our OSAGE ORANGE hedge plants also have never been finer than this season.

The prices are according to quantity and size, and will be furnished with pleasure to all inquirers. Catalogues free. aug-3t

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It is located in Fairfax Co., Virginia, three miles from Alexandria, and one and a-half hours drive from Washington, D. C. Contains 306 acres, highly cultivated and productive; well fenced, good buildings, and well watered; ice house, springs and running brook. It is a superior dairy farm, with good meadows, pastures, and timber. On it are 35 cows, 70 sheep and 6 horses, with variety of best implements and machinery; also, plenty of good orchards, embracing apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes and small fruits. There is no better money-making farm in Fairfax County, nor any in better condition and cultivation. Price \$60 (sixty dollars) per acre; one-third cash down, balance at convenience of purchaser. Address or call and see the owner, Samuel Pulman, Alexandria, or Col. D. S. Curtiss, Washington, D. C.

SAMUEL PULMAN.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 1, 1875.

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Souvenirs du Congress, Beurre d'Assumption, Pitmaston, Duchess, &c.

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Early Beatrice, Early Louise, Early Rivers, Early Alexander, with a Collection of fine New Peaches, raised by T. Rivers.

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An Extensive Stock of Well Grown Trees. Pears, Standards and Dwarfs of Extra Size, a heavy stock. Apple, Cherry, Plum, Apricot—Grape Vines, Small Fruit, &c.

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Small Sizes suitable for Nurserymen, as well as Larger Stock in Great Variety.

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LARGE IMPORTATION, DIRECT FROM THE LEADING GROWERS IN HOLLAND. FIRST QUALITY BULBS.

Hyacinths, Lilies, Tulips, &c.

New and Rare Green House Plants for Winter Blooming.

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Primula Japonica, strong, in 5 inch pots.

Catalogues Mailed to Applicants.

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J. J. TURNER & CO.'S *Ammoniated Bone Super-Phosphate*



ANALYSIS.

Ammonia	-	-	-	-	3.54
Soluble Phosphate of Lime	-				18.93
Bone Phosphate of Lime	-	-			3.72
Potash	-	-	-	-	4.07

Composed of the most concentrated materials, it is richer in Ammonia and Soluble Phosphates than any other fertilizer sold, except our "EXCELSIOR," its only competitor, and is made with the same care and supervision; uniform quality guaranteed; in excellent order for Drilling. Packed in bags.

 Price \$45 Per Ton.

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TO WHEAT GROWERS.

THE CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE **SOLUBLE SEA ISLAND GUANO,** AS A WHEAT MANURE,

Is sufficient guarantee to the planter of its uniform quality and value, to say nothing of the unfailing constituents derived from the

BONE & MEAT

Of the slaughtered cattle from our extensive factories in the State of Texas.

The moisture and grease alone having been extracted, leaving all the valuable fertilizing elements, which are then treated with sulphuric acid, at our Baltimore Works, and with the addition of potash salts from the

SOLUBLE SEA ISLAND GUANO.

 FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.

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POSITIVELY NO SIDE DRAUGHT, NO WEIGHT ON THE HORSES' NECKS. Extras and repairs constantly on hand. Send for Circular and Price List.

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MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

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UNRIVALLED FOR THE WHEAT CROP. FOR SALE BY AGENTS AND
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PRICE, \$45 PER TON AT BALTIMORE.

Dissolved Bone Super-Phosphate

Supplied to Manufacturers and Dealers at Low Figures.

We are prepared to furnish Grangers with our AMMONIATED BONE SUPER-PHOS-
PHATE, of a Standard Quality, adapted to Grain Crops, at
VERY LOWEST PRICE.

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WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES of all grades and styles. Workmen sent to
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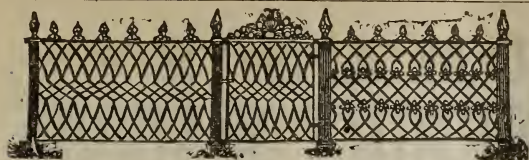
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Bred and for sale, thoroughbred horse stock,
and from imported Percheron Forman horses and
mares, the Black Hawk Morgan stock, and all their
crosses, and have all ages, among them, a pair of
full brothers, four and five years old, thoroughbred,
and Morgan, and a pair of mares by a thorough-
bred, and out of Black Hawk dams and would
make good pairs. Short Horn Cattle of all ages
and sexes, and are held in high esteem where tried
in fair grass regions. Also Chester White and
Berkshire swine. All breeding should at least be
from pure bred sires and can be economically done,
if need be, by Clubs and Grangers, and will do
all I can to forward these ends.

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july-3t July 1st, 1875.



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Fine Silverware and Rich Jewelry,

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TREBLE SILVER-PLATED WARE OF NEW DESIGNS,

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Our Silverware, made on the premises, and of the Finest Standard Silver, all of which we offer at the lowest prices, at

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Rich in Phosphates, Ammonia and other Alkaline Salts,

AS PER ANALYSIS, containing in one ton of 2,000 pounds, say

34 pounds Ammonia,

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38 pounds Phosphoric Acid,

Also, LIME, MAGNESIA, and other valuable constituents in smaller quantities.—

For sale, packed in barrels or bags, at \$15 per ton, 2,000 pounds, by

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100,000 PEACH TREES,

BESIDES A VARIED AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

OTHER NURSERY STOCK,

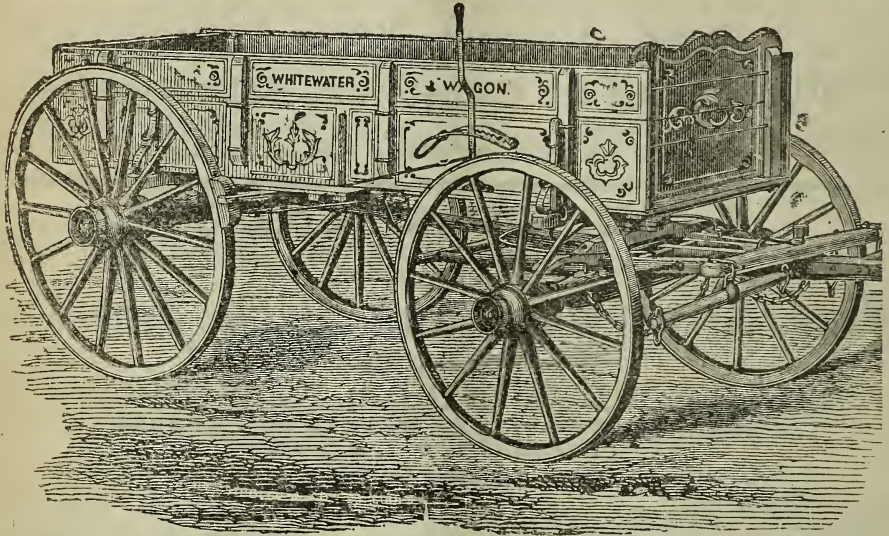
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3 inch	Thimble Skein, Light 2 Horse.....	\$110 00—	2500 lbs.
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch	“ “ Medium 2 Horse.....	115 00—	3000 lbs.
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3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	“ “ 3 or 4 Horse.....	125 00—	5000 lbs.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	“ “ for 4 Horses, with stiff tongue, pole and stretcher chains.....	140 90—	5000 lbs.

The above are complete with whiffletrees, neck yoke, bed and top box, stay chains, &c.

1½	inch	Iron Axle, Light 2 Horse.....	\$115 00—	2300 lbs.
1½	“	“ Medium 2 Horse.....	120 00—	2800 lbs.
1½	“	“ Heavy 2 Horse.....	130 00—	3500 lbs.
2	“	“ for 4 Horses, with stiff tongue, pole and stretcher chains,.....	140 00—	5000 lbs.
2½	“	“ 4 “ “ “ “	170 00—	7000 lbs.

Spring Seat, (with 2 steel springs) \$6. Patent Brakes, \$4. Lock Chain, \$1.

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Building Lumber and Shingles,
ASH, OAK AND WALNUT.

Lime, Bricks, Sash and Mill Work.

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High Grade Manure for Tobacco.

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The old established article sold
Pure Ground Bones, Pure Bone
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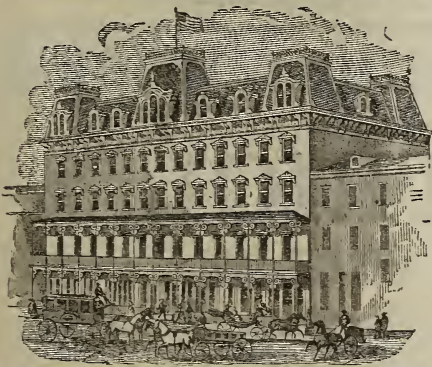
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under a guaranteed analysis. Also
Meal, and a full line of Chemicals

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Capacity 350 Guests.

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Breeder & Shipper of Butter Dairy Stock,

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Also, Yorkshire and Berkshire Pigs, and Dark Brahma Chickens,

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Bred from the best Strains of Imported Stock,

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Manufacturers and Dealers in Every Description of

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Have always on hand a Large and Complete Assortment of
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GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF SEEDS.

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Raised by or for us, and guaranteed to be **FRESH AND TRUE TO NAME.**

Proprietors of Patapsco Nurseries,

Situated one mile South of Baltimore, we are prepared to fill, at short notice, orders for
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHRUBBERY, VINES, ROSES, GREEN HOUSE & BEDDING PLANTS.
aply **LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.** **SEND FOR CATALOGUES.**

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OIL VITRIOL,

SALT CAKE, (Sulph. Soda),

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Manufacturers and Manipulators of Phosphates,

On Orders and Formulas furnished by our Customers.

WE OFFER TO THE TRADE THE FOLLOWING GOODS, ALL OF WHICH ARE ABSOLUTELY
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DISSOLVED GROUND BONE, Containing 3 per ct. of Ammonia,

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DISSOLVED SOUTH CAROLINA PHOPHATE.

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OFFICE,

WORKS,

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FOOT OF LEADENHALL ST.

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IMPROVED COTSWOLD OR COMBING WOOL SHEEP.

I offer for sale *Pure Bred* RAMS and EWES of this
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At the last exhibition of the "State Agricultural Society of Maryland," MY SHEEP were awarded EVERY PREMIUM contended for. My recently imported ram, "Duke of Gloucester," is an animal of great size and beauty, DEFYING competition in this country. Address

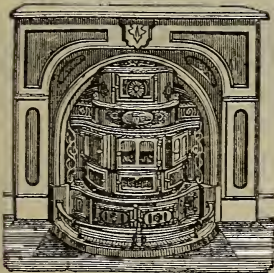
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COOKING & HEATING STOVES
FOR COAL OR WOOD.

Ranges, Furnaces, Farmers' Boilers. Stove Repairs of All
Kinds always on hand.

Our New Silver Palace Fire-Place Heater,
For Warming Upper and Lower Rooms by One Fire is unsurpassed.

GIVE US A CALL, OR SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

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THE CONCENTRATED MANURE—AND MOST CELEBRATED FERTILIZER MADE.

This Reliable and Durable Fertilizer always produces Full Crops of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Tobacco, Cotton, Corn, Potatoes or any other Crops, on the Very Poorest Land, when used according to our directions in our Super-Phosphate Book. Manufactured by

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NEWARK, N. J.**

159 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK.

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Twenty-four years trial in America and England—we offer you

LISTER'S STANDARD FERTILIZERS,

Not to be excelled by any Manufacturers.

Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate of Lime,

Guaranteed to be Cheaper than the best Phosphate in the market,
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Lister's Celebrated Bone Dust—Bone Meal—and
Bone Flour.

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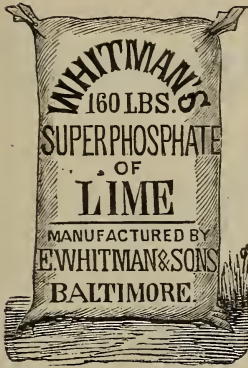
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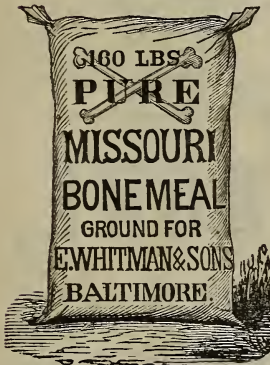
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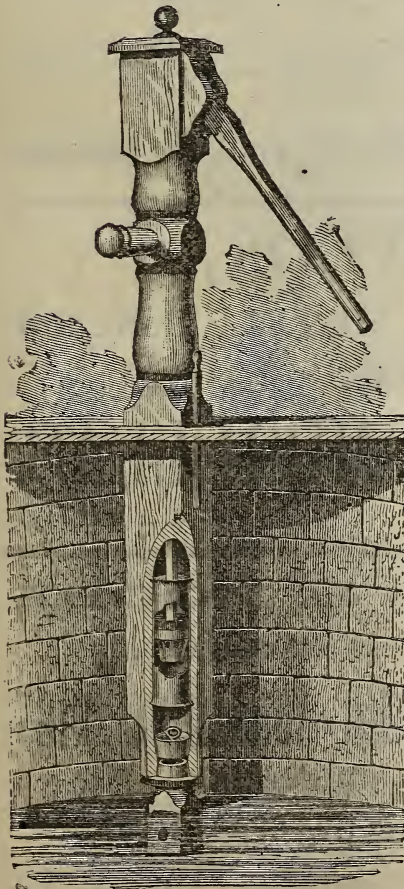
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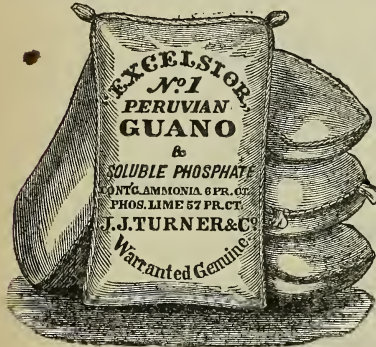
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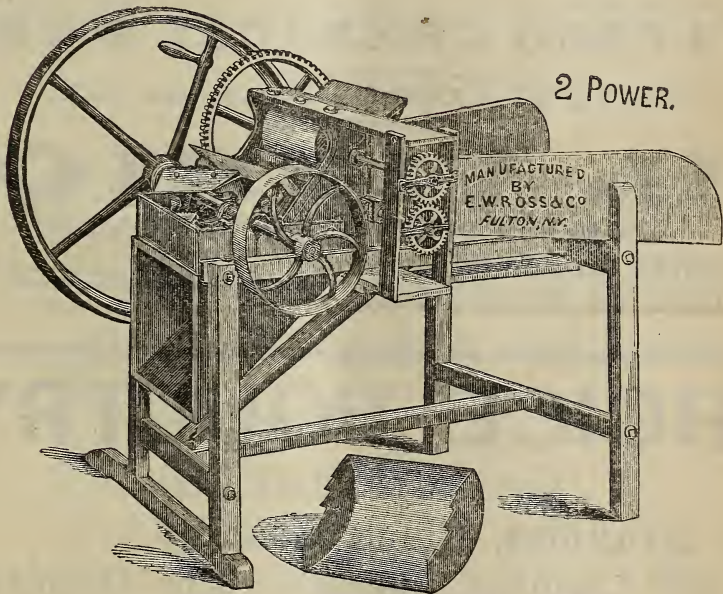
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